

# MICRO-80

P.O. BOX 213, GOODWOOD, S.A. 5034 AUSTRALIA  
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**\*\* ABOUT MICRO-80 \*\***

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EDITOR: Ian Vagg  
ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Peter Hartley, Eddy Paay.

MICRO-80 is the first Australian monthly magazine devoted entirely to the Tandy TRS-80 microcomputer and the Dick Smith System 80. It is available by subscription, \$24.00 for 12 months or by mail order at \$2.50 per copy. A cassette containing all the programs in each month's issue is available for an additional \$3.50 or a combined annual subscription to both magazine and cassette, is available for \$60.00. Special bulk purchase rates are also available to computer shops etc. Please use the form in this issue to order your copy or subscription.

The purpose of MICRO-80 is to publish software and other information to help you get the most from your TRS-80 or System 80 and their peripherals. MICRO-80 is in no way connected with either the Tandy or Dick Smith organisations.

**\*\* WE WILL BUY YOUR PROGRAM \*\***

Most of the information we publish is provided by our readers, to whom we pay royalties. An application form containing full details of how you can use your TRS-80 or System 80 to earn some extra income is included in every issue.

**\*\* CONTENT \*\***

Each month we publish at least one applications program in Level 1 BASIC, one in Level 2 BASIC and one in DISK BASIC (or disk compatible Level 2). We also publish Utility programs in Level 2 BASIC and Machine Language. At least every second issue has an article on hardware modifications or a constructional article for a useful peripheral. In addition, we run articles on programming techniques both in Assembly Language and BASIC and we print letters to the Editor and new product reviews.

**\*\* ADVERTISING \*\***

We accept camera ready copy for display advertising at the following rates:

- FULL PAGE (19cm. wide x 24cm. high) \$50.00
- 1/2 PAGE (19cm. wide x 12cm. high) \$30.00

Classified advertisements are \$5.00 for up to 50 words. Advertisements must be submitted by the 23rd of each month in order to appear in the following month's issue. A Company Order or payment must be included with the advertisement.

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**\*\* LIABILITY \*\***

The programs and other articles in MICRO-80 are published in good faith and we do our utmost to ensure that they function as described. However, no liability can be accepted for the failure of any program or other article to function satisfactorily or for any consequential damages arising from their use for any purpose whatsoever.

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\*\*\*\*\* EDITORIAL \*\*\*\*\*

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No doubt you have already noticed this issue's improved presentation. It is another sign of the continuing success of MICRO-80, thanks to the support of you, our readers. We will continue to improve the standard of our magazine in content, appearance and presentation as rapidly as possible. We will also be making a determined effort to attract advertising over the coming months. We believe that a magazine such as MICRO-80 is incomplete unless it keeps its readers informed of relevant products available in the market place. The additional revenue from advertising will also help improve the magazine still further. You can help us by urging your friends to take out subscriptions and, whenever you reply to an advertisement, tell the supplier that you saw his product in MICRO-80.

## \*\* SYSTEM 80 \*\*

When we launched MICRO-80 it was with the aim of supporting both Tandy's TRS-80 and Dick Smith's System 80. Unfortunately, deliveries of the System 80 have been delayed for several months although we have heard that the first machines are now due to be delivered at the beginning of April. As soon as we can get our hands on a machine, we will publish a review of it. We will also purchase our own system at the earliest opportunity so we can check out our programs on it.

To avoid having to write "the Tandy TRS-80 and System 80" time and time again throughout each issue, we will henceforth use the generic term '80' to describe either or both machines.

## \*\* MICRO-80 PRODUCTS \*\*

Over the next few months, we will have some exciting announcements to make concerning new products in both software and hardware. We have established a new business, MICRO-80 PRODUCTS, to handle them and you will see advertisements for the first items in this month's issue.

You will also see a review of the book, LEARNING LEVEL II, by David A. Lien, who wrote the USER'S MANUAL FOR LEVEL I, supplied with their machines by Tandy. It is an excellent book and we have placed a bulk order for it with the publisher. David Lien was in Australia recently and told us that the first printing of 11000 copies had sold out already and a second printing is now underway. This means that there is likely to be a slight delay in deliveries but we will accept orders, with payment, on a first-come-first served basis. Some time before the next issue is published, we expect to move to new premises where we will have a new telephone number, complete with an answering machine. We also expect to become an authorised BANKCARD merchant. We will then offer a 24 hour telephone order service for subscriptions and products. Look for a detailed announcement in next month's issue.

## \*\* POSTAL DELAYS \*\*

It has come to our notice that some readers did not receive their February issues until well into March, if at all. If you already had a subscription at the beginning of February, then your February issue was posted out on 20th February. According to Australia Post, all copies should have been delivered within five working days i.e. by 27th February. If you have still not received your February issue, please write to us and we will send you a replacement and make a claim on Australia Post. To help cope with this problem in future, we now stamp the date of posting on the back of each mailing sleeve. When you receive your copy, check the posting date and, if it is earlier than five working days from the date received, complain to Australia Post. Perhaps then we can speed things up.

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\*\*\*\*\* NEXT MONTH'S ISSUE \*\*\*\*\*

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The April issue of MICRO-80 will contain at least the following programs and articles:

- HORSE RACE (L1) - All the fun and excitement of a day at the races, complete with course and moving horses, and a running race call to boot. An odds on favourite in anyone's book.!!
- ONE-ARM BANDIT (L1) - Las Vegas here we come! Select the size of your bet and the '80 will do the rest.. complete with tumbling wheels and even a moving handle. A real jackpot - this one.
- KRAZY KAT (L2) - You control the cat, the computer controls the mouse, and there's a maze between the two. Offers eight different situations and three levels of skill. Fun for all from 7 to 70!
- ONE-ARM BANDIT (L2) - This program does for Level 2 machines what the above program does for Level 1 machines, just the Authors are different. Now you can lose your money whatever system you use!
- MOVIE-MAKER (L2) - If you like to write programs which employ moving graphics, then this utility program, written in BASIC, is just what you have been looking for. We guarantee that you will not find a way to make faster graphics in less program space, unless you write in machine language.
- B MON - Part 3  
m/c language - The final part of this great utility program. This program, coupled with MOVIE-MAKER, will save you hours of programming time.
- LOWER CASE MOD. - This is the same lower case mod. that we at MICRO-80 use on our own computer. It will enable you to display lower case letters and a whole bevy of new symbols on your screen and print them on your printer (if it supports lower case. As usual, the hardware is only as good as the software that drives it, so we will also publish programs, both in BASIC and m/c language to enable you to make the most of this cheap, (< \$10) modification.

The April issue will also contain the next instalment on Assembly Language Programming and all the usual features such a BETTER BYTES etc..



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\*\*\*\*\* ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING - Part 3 \*\*\*\*\*

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by Edwin R. Paay.

## \*\* INTRODUCTION \*\*

I have been asked to write the assembly language articles from this month on, so here goes! My aim is to help you all become assembly language programmers but to do this I will need some feedback. If there is anything in these articles which you cannot understand or if I miss something out that you want to know, please write in and ask, that way we can make sure that this series is just what you want.

## \*\* ASSEMBLY VERSUS MACHINE LANGUAGE \*\*

Some of you are probably wondering what the difference is between assembly language and machine language (note that m/l and a/l will be the abbreviations for machine language and assembly language respectively for the rest of the articles). A m/l program is a code that can be decoded and acted upon directly by the CPU (central processing unit). It is a set of binary coded instructions stored in memory. Binary numbers are too long and cumbersome to work with so we use hexadecimal notation to represent them. That is all very well for the CPU, for the programmer however it is impossible to remember hundreds of machine language instructions in hexadecimal. This is where a/l comes in, it gives us a convenient means of writing programs.

A/l uses mnemonics which is a form of shorthand notation, for instance in machine language (also called object code) the instructions 21 - 34 - 12 mean: load the HL reg. pair with the value 1234H (from now on, all hexadecimal numbers will have an "H" behind them to set them apart). In a/l (also called source code) this would be: LD HL,1234H as you can see, that is a lot easier to remember. Typing in "LD HL,1234H" is easy for the programmer but to the CPU it means nothing as yet, which is where the assembler comes in. It converts the a/l text (source code) into m/l (object code) which can then be loaded by the computer and executed. Now, don't think of a/l just as discrete instructions, it is a proper programming language, with features which makes it, in some respects, easier to use than BASIC.

## \*\* WHY ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING ? \*\*

At this point I would like to make the following statement : "Assembly language is the most powerful programming language on any computer system." More powerful than BASIC, FORTRAN and PASCAL combined. Let me explain. Take the case of the TRS-80, for instance, it contains a basic interpreter in ROM, this is just a m/l program which can interpret BASIC statements and act on them accordingly. So we can see that m/l can do the same things that BASIC does. In the same way we could write a m/l program that recognises FORTRAN or PASCAL statements, so m/l is at least as powerful as all these languages combined. Every programmer (this means you !) can use m/l programs or subroutines to advantage, and often it is the only way some things can be done. For instance, I needed a program to draw graphics lines rapidly between any two points on the screen, the SET command under BASIC was too slow and POKE statements were not suitable either, so the only thing left to do was to write an a/l program to do the job for me, that is how "SET2" in last month's issue came about.

The most common reasons for using a/l programming are its high speed, complete control of the computer, more efficient memory use or to provide functions that are not available through basic.

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Just before we get down to business, a word about programming aids. In Part 1 we mentioned that you will need an Editor/Assembler, a debug/monitor and a disassembler programs to make the most of this series. For the really serious a/l programmer I can also recomend the Texas Instruments "TI programmer" calculator. I personally would not like to be without it, apart from the normal calculator functions this calculator also allows conversions between octal, hexadecimal and decimal, and it will do almost all the logic and arithmetic functions of which the Z80 is capable, which can be very helpful in debugging.

The next few parts in this series of articles will deal mostly with the different types of instructions available on the Z80. When that has been done, I will prepare some articles on actual programming and reveal some useful ROM routines which can be used in your m/l programs. I hope that the information presented so far has helped some of you to get a better picture of what a/l programming is all about, if you want to become an a/l programmer then read on.

## ----- DATA MOVEMENT-----

Of all the instructions available, the LD (load) command is the most used in almost all a/l programs. There are 8 bit (one byte) loads and 16 bit (two bytes) loads, we will handle each seperately. First let us look at some 8 bit load instructions :

10	LD	A,5H
20	LD	B,D
30	LD	E,(HL)
40	LD	(BC),A
50	LD	(IX+3),L
60	LD	A,(4567H)
70	LD	(9ABCH),A

Now we will take each one in turn :

Line 10 says - load the "A" register with 5 Hex.; so after execution of line 10, reg. A will contain 5.

Line 20 says - duplicate the value contained in the "D" reg. into the "B" reg; therefore if "D" contains 9, after execution of line 20 the "B" reg. will contain 9 also and "D" remains unchanged.

Line 30 means - load the "E" reg. with the contents of whatever address the "HL" reg. pair is pointing to.

Example: if, before execution of line 30, HL = 5000H and memory location (address) 5000H contains 12H, then after execution "E" contains 12H. "HL" and address 5000H remain unchanged.

Line 40 says - load address pointed to by the "BC" reg. pair with contents of the "A" reg.

Example : if, before execution "A" = 22H and "BC" = 2233H then, after execution memory location 2233H will contain 22H , "BC" and "A" are unchanged.

Line 50 shows the use of the index registers, this line says ; load memory location pointed to by reg. "IX" plus 3 , with the same value as is currently in the "L" reg.

Example : if "IX" contains 5555H and L = 10H then, after executing this instruction, memory location 5558H will contain 10H, "L" and "IX" reg. will remain unchanged.

Note that the value "3" in line 50 can range from +127 to -128 (decimal) this is called the displacement, the "IX" reg. functions in the same way. This function is suitable for accessing tables containing data etc.



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Line 60 has a value in between the brackets, this value points directly to the location in memory to be used.

Example: if location 4567H contains 50H then, after execution of line 60, register "A" will contain 50H and address 4567H will remain unchanged.

Line 70 - apart from a different address between the brackets, is line 60 in reverse. It puts the value from "A" into location 9ABCH and leaves "A" unchanged.

These lines show some of the different ways in which the "LD" function can be used to transfer 8 bit bytes between main memory and the registers. At this point, I must mention that not all combinations of "LD" functions are legal, E.g.:

```
LD      BC,L
LD      (1234H),H
LD      (BC),(HL)
LD      (DE),5H
```

are all illegal, so you can see that, initially, an a/l manual is needed to see which combinations are legal. After some practice you will know which are legal and which are not. Also, you may have noticed that if a value or reg. pair is placed between brackets it means it is pointing to a location in memory, as in the case of lines 30 to 70 incl., for more info. on the addressing modes, review last month's issue. Now we will look at some 16 bit loads:

```
15      LD      HL,6023H
25      LD      DE,(5019H)
35      LD      (789AH),BC
```

These are some typical 16 bit loads.

Line 15 loads the value 6023H in the "HL" reg. pair, so after execution "H" contains 60H and "L" contains 23H. When combined, "HL" = 6023H

Line 25 reads, load the value contained in location 5019H and 501AH in memory into the DE reg. pair.

Example : if 5019H = 22H and 501AH = 11 then after execution "DE" = 1122H. Note that "D" reg. = 11H and "E" = 22H. The Z80 and the Intel 8080 store data in a "back to front" format; for instance, if "BC" = 3456H then, after executing line 35 "C" which contains 56H, is dumped to memory first so that memory location 789AH will contain 56H. The Z80 will then dump the contents of the "B" register (34H) to the next location 789BH.

Line 25 showed us that it takes data from memory least significant byte first so that data will be read back from memory correctly.

It must also be mentioned that the flags are not affected by any of the data moving operations (LD,POP,PUSH,EX,etc)

There are two 16 bit instructions which are part of the 16 bit LD group but which are different from the rest:- PUSH and POP. These instructions involve the stack pointer, so we will need to discuss the stack first.

## \*\* THE STACK, PUSH and POP

The Z80 contains a 16 bit register labeled "SP" (stack pointer). The value in this reg. points to a location in memory, this location is called the stack area. The stack pointer can be set by using ; LD SP,nn ,where "nn" can be any four digit Hex. value. There will be more on the stack in a future issue.

Now to get back to our PUSH and POP instructions, they look like this :

```
22      PUSH    HL
44      POP     BC
```

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these instructions will, of course, work with any of the reg. pairs IX, IY, HL, DE, BC, AF and not just with HL and BC as shown in the lines above. Example : if "HL" = 1234H and the "SP" contains 5525H then, after line 22 is executed, "HL" will be unchanged, the "SP" will contain 5523H, memory location 5524H will contain 34H and location 5523H will contain 12H.

Note that the stack pointer moved down to a lower value memory location and that it decremented by 1 before it pushed the first byte on the stack, and the stack pointer always points to the last byte pushed onto the stack. Now, if the CPU executes line 44 straight after line 22, the SP will contain 5525H again and the "BC" reg will contain 1234H. First notice that the stack is a "LIFO" stack ie. last in first out, in other words the last value that was PUSHED on the stack will be the first to POP off the stack when POPped.

By now I am sure some of you are starting to wonder how you will remember all this and are starting to feel a bit down-hearted, well here is some good news, with the PUSH and POP instructions, all that is really necessary to remember is that the order in which you PUSH registers on to the stack must be the reverse of the order in which you POP them off again later. I have gone into detail here so that you can refer to it when needed, to find out exactly how the PUSH and POP functions work.

The stack can be used for temporary storage of data or for saving data from the registers so that the registers can be used by subroutines (e.g. when doing a X=USR(0) routine from BASIC), then, upon returning from the subroutine, the original data can be restored to the registers by POPping them off the stack. A second important use for the stack is as a medium when transferring data from one 16 bit reg. to another. This is what was done in lines 22 and 44 above. After executing lines 22 and 44 there has simply been a transfer of data from the "HL" reg. pair to the "BC" reg. pair.

## \*\* THE EXCHANGE INSTRUCTIONS \*\*

There is a group of instructions called "EX"changes, I will list a few below:

```
13      EXX
33      EX      DE,HL
```

The instruction in line 13 exchanges data in BC, DE and HL with their equivalents in the alternate reg. set, this is the only way the alternate registers can be accessed for use. (see last month's issue for discussion on Z80 reg. set)

Example : if HL = 10H, DE = 12H, BC = 55H, HL' = 43H, DE' = 49H and BC' = 99H, then, after execution of line 13 HL = 43H, DE = 49H, BC = 99H, HL' = 10H, DE' = 12H, BC' = 55H, (note 55H = 0055H, suppressed leading zero's to make numbers shorter), so it can be seen that EXX has simply swapped 3 reg. pairs with the equivalent reg. pairs in the alternate reg. set.

Now we get to line 33 - if "HL" = 6474H and "DE" = 0897H, then after execution of line 33 "HL" = 0897H and "DE" = 6474H, so it has simply swapped the data in them, around.

## \*\* BLOCK TRANSFERS \*\*

Now we come to the LDIR instruction. This is a very powerful function and is not found on any other 8-bit microprocessor that I know of, it looks like this:

```
83      LDIR
```



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This instruction will move a block of memory up to 64k bytes long to any location in memory. This would normally be quite a long subroutine on any other processor, on the Z80 however it is a single instruction. To use it we must load the DE,HL and BC reg.'s with the relevant data. The "HL" reg. must contain the source address, "DE" reg. must contain the destination address and "BC" reg. must be loaded with the number of bytes to be moved.

Example : if we wanted to move 3 bytes starting at 5000h to 8000h in memory a suitable program would look like this :

```
11      LD      HL,5000H
12      LD      DE,8000H
13      LD      BC,3H
14      LDIR
```

If locations 5000H = 11H, 5001H = 21H and 5002H = 31H then after execution of the program above 5000H to 5002H are unchanged "BC" will contain zero (the LDIR command uses the BC reg. as a byte counter and keeps on looping until BC=0) "HL" reg. pair will contain 5003H, "DE" will contain 8003H. The addresses 8000H to 8002H will then have the following data in them; 8000H=11H, 8001H=21H, 8002H=31H.

There is also an LDDR instruction, this does the same as the LDIR instruction, except that it decrements the "DE" and "HL" reg. pairs. What this means is that the LDIR starts at the top of a block of memory (lowest address first) and the LDDR at the bottom (highest address first), the LDDR instruction is not as often used as the LDIR instruction.

I will now list a small sample program for you to experiment with using some of the functions discussed in this article :

```
10      ORG      4F00H
20      LOOP    LD      HL,3C00H
30      LD      DE,3C01H
40      LD      BC,400H
50      LD      (HL),A
60      INC     A
70      LDIR
80      PUSH    AF
90      LD      BC,3FFFH
100     CALL    60H
110     POP     AF
120     JR      LOOP
130     END      LOOP
```

I will go through this one line at a time.

Line 10 simply tells the assembler that the program will be located starting at 4F00H (to allow for 4k system users).

Line 20 first of all has a label called "LOOP", this is so we can loop back to it later, it then tells the CPU to load the "HL" reg. pair with 3C00H, this is the start of video memory.

Line 30 loads the "DE" reg. pair with 3C01H which is the second byte in video memory.

Line 40 loads the "BC" reg. pair with 400H, this is the number of bytes in the block of video memory.

We now have the registers set up for a block move.

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Line 50 loads the first byte of video memory (because line 20 loaded "HL" with 3C00H) with the contents of the "A" reg. we don't know at this time what the "A" reg. contains. It really doesn't matter because we are going to let the program cycle right through the complete ASCII set anyway, so we don't care where we start.

Line 60 simply increments the value in the "A" reg. by one. The "A" reg. will now contain the ASCII code for the next character, which is used when it loops back and executes line 50 again.

Line 70 does a block move, the blocks in this case however overlap and the result is that, whatever character is in the first byte of video memory, is duplicated in the whole block of video memory. In other words, it fills the screen with whatever was in the first video location on the screen.

Line 80 saves the contents of the "AF" reg. set on the stack. This is necessary because we are going to execute a subroutine which will destroy the value in the "AF" reg. set and it is up to us to save it.

Line 90 loads the "BC" reg. pair with a value, this value will be used in a delay loop. The delay will be 3FFFH times 14 micro-seconds, or approx. 0.25 second.

Line 100 directs the computer to the subroutine stored in ROM located at 60H. The "CALL" instruction has the same function as the "GOSUB" statement in BASIC. 60H is the start of the delay routine I was talking about above.

Line 110 restores the data pushed earlier to the "AF" reg. set.

Line 120 causes the program to loop back to line 20 and go through the whole sequence again.

Line 130 tells the assembler it is the end of the program and that the entry point (start) of the program is at the line called "LOOP" (line 20).

There are a few instructions in the program that have not been discussed so far, this will be done in one of the future articles.

The program above will fill the screen with the complete ASCII character set, including graphics. As you will notice, m/l graphics are fast, the characters will appear to fill the screen immediately. In fact, this program is so fast that if we didn't put in the delay loop the scanning of the screen would not be able to keep up with the computer. You can try this by taking out the delay loop.

For those of you who do not have an assembler I will list a basic program which will load the m/l program for you using POKE statements :

```
10 DATA 33,0,60,17,1,60,1,0,4,119,60,237,176,245
20 DATA 1,255,63,205,96,0,241,24,233
30 FOR X=20224 to 20247: READ A : POKE X,A : NEXT X
40 POKE 16525,240: POKE 16527,79: X=USR(0)
50 END
```

To disable the delay loop change line 20 to:

```
20 DATA 1,255,63,0,0,0,241,24,233
```

To be continued.



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## \*\*\*\*\* ABBREVIATED ABBREVIATIONS - By Charlie Bartlett \*\*\*\*\*

For all you frustrated owners of Level 1 4K machines who are trying to fit in 5K of program, here is something that may help. Below is a list of all the abbreviations for Level 1. Some of them are listed in the Level 1 owners manual but some are not. So even if you think you know them all, it will still pay you to look through the list.

ABS(X) =A.(X)	INT(X) =I.(X)	RETURN = RET.
CLS =C.	NEXT =N.	RESET(X,Y) =R.(X,Y)
DATA =D.	ON =O.	RND(X) =R.(X)
END =E.	PRINT =P.	STOP =ST.
FOR =F.	PRINT AT =P.A.	STEP X =S.X
GOTO =G.	POINT(X,Y)=P.(X,Y)	SET(X,Y) =S.(X,Y)
GOSUB =GOS.	RESTORE =REST.	TAB(X) =T.(X)
INPUT =I.	READ =REA.	THEN =T.

In addition to using the above abbreviations here are some other tips which will help you save space:-

- (1) Do not use REM lines.
- (2) Do not put blank spaces anywhere that you don't have to.
- (3) Use multiple statement lines whenever possible,
- (4) Do not repeat program lines, if you need it more than once, put it in a subroutine.
- (5) Do not use arrays ("A(2)=?") for variables unless you must.
- (6) Leave out instructions where possible or keep them short.

Happy squeezing!

## \*\*\*\*\* LEVEL 1 PROGRAM SELECTOR - by Charlie Bartlett \*\*\*\*\*

If you have several programs loaded onto one tape and you don't want the first one, type in this line in the COMMAND MODE (no line numbers) and go and have a cup of coffee. When you return, the tape will be in position to CLOAD the program you want in the normal manner.

F.X=1 TO (N-1):P."PROGRAM";X;"LOADING":IN.#A\$:N.X

NOTE: N=the number of the program you want, if the one you want is the third on the tape, for example, you substitute 3 for N.

- 00000 -

## \*\*\*\*\* BETTER BYTES \*\*\*\*\*

a potpourri of ideas, hints, tips, and odd ramblings, based on readers' letters, and compiled by Peter Hartley.

DAMAGE can result from connecting your power supply to the wrong socket. Mark the power cord clearly by fixing a strip of sandpaper - sand outwards - round the plug, with a rubber band. This way, if you don't see it, you will feel it before it's too late!

RECORD/PLAY head in a floppy drive is in actual physical contact with the disk during read/write operations. Hence the need to protect from greasy fingers, falling hair, fag ash, etc. Almost makes those plastic covers seem worth-while!

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MULTIPLE dumps are a good idea if you cannot afford TANDY data tapes. This line gives you three dumps with gaps between, while you wander off and tell the wife how brilliant you've been!

```
FOR T=0 TO 1500: OUT 255,4: NEXT: FOR K=1 TO 3:CSAVE"N": FOR T=0 TO 1500: OUT 255,4: NEXT: NEXT
```

EXPECT to see some hefty drops in the retail price of Floppy Drives soon if our information is correct. Of course, the poor old Aussies will be the last to benefit!

USEFUL routine for drawing a box round the '80's screen using only one FOR/NEXT loop.

```
100 FOR VAR = 0 TO 127
110 SET (VAR,0): SET (VAR,127)
120 IF VAR>47 SET (0,VAR): SET (47,VAR)
130 NEXT
```

NOTICE that you-know-who's latest newsletter is described as "Volume No. 7". I've missed out on everything since "Volume 1, Issue 6"!

READERS contributions are invited for this column.

## \*\*\*\*\* READER'S REQUESTS \*\*\*\*\*

This column is a regular feature of MICRO-80. In it, we list all those articles, programs etc., requested by our readers. We then do our best to work our way through them in the coming months. If you are thinking of contributing an article or program, have a look at this list first, it will give you an idea of what our readers want.

### \*\* ARTICLES \*\*

- File handling on the TRS-80
- Book reviews
- Review of printers for the TRS-80
- Reviews of commercially available software and hardware
- Review of Chess programs
- Description of the functions performed by the Expansion Interface

### \*\* SOFTWARE \*\*

- GAME OF LIFE relocated to start at 7000H
- RICOCHET for L2/4K machines
- M/c language program to use BREAK key like RESET when Expansion Interface is connected.
- PRINT#-1, INPUT#-1 speedup
- Hex to Dec, Dec to Hex conversion routines

### \*\* HARDWARE \*\*

- RS232 printer Interface
- Interfacing the TRS-80 to external hardware
- Lowercase modification

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## \*\*\*\*\* A REVIEW OF "LEARNING LEVEL II" - By Charlie Bartlett \*\*\*\*\*

(Charlie has just converted his Level 1 machine to Level II. We thought he was the ideal person to review this American book which has been receiving rave reviews in the USA).

I have just read a copy of "Learning Level II" written by David A. Lien who also wrote the Level 1 Manual. He has adopted a similar approach and the result is a Level II Manual which is as easy to read and understand as the Level 1 book and just as much fun.

The first chapter in the book is devoted to updating the Level 1 Manual to read like a Level II. For someone starting out with a Level II machine and having no previous experience with the BASIC language, this section takes care of an area not previously covered by other books. The whole of the first chapter is reproduced at the back of the book so that, should you wish to cut out the amendments and stick them in the Level 1 Manual, you can do so without damaging the main part of the book. Chapters 2 and 3 deal much more fully with the EDITOR than the official manual does and would give anybody a much better understanding of its abilities.

Chapters 4 to 22 deal with the other Level II commands, written in the same clear, operator error trapping, style that most of you know from Level 1. Chapters 23 to 25 deal with the expansion interface, dual cassette operation and real time clock, also very easy to follow (must be I don't have one but after reading it I know how to use one). The Appendix contains a very much expanded explanation of the Error codes an ASCII code table, various useful information and the reproduction of Chapter 1 as mentioned above.

Well, those are all the good things. The bad? The ONLY thing that seems to be missing is any reference at all to the STRING\$ function. Apart from that it is an excellent book which I would recommend to anybody and should be included by Tandy with their Level II machines but, considering the likelihood of that, I suggest you buy one yourself. Those of you who already have Level II. "well, you see there are these functions and routines not mentioned in the official Manual." What are they? I'd tell you, but I have run out of room!

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## \*\*\*\*\* SOFTWARE SECTION \*\*\*\*\*

The listings for these programs are at the back of the magazine. This section explains what each program is about and how to use it. Level 1 programs have been printed by first converting them to Level 2. When entering them, use abbreviations and remember to enter "PRINT @" as "PRINT AT".

### \*\* LEARNING NIM LI/4K \*\* by Marlon Binet

Nim is one of many names given to this game, where two players - in this case you and the '80 - take turns to remove not less than one nor more than three objects from a pile. The loser is the player who removes the last object. Sounds easy?

This version offers three modes of play...

- a) where you can win most of the time
- b) where you might win occasionally and
- c) where the '80 learns from its mistakes and eventually becomes unbeatable.



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It is this third mode that demonstrates a simple form of artificial intelligence. By keeping a record of those play positions which have always resulted in a win, the '80 gets progressively better in its play until it is truly unbeatable.

Just enter the program, type RUN and take it from there.

## \*\* LUNAR LANDER - L1/4K \*\*

This program is presented in two, 4k modules. The first contains the instructions, the second is the program itself. All that needs to be said here is good luck, you are certainly going to need it.

## \*\* RICOCHET - L2/4K \*\*

This is the program, first published in the January issue, now rewritten to run on Level 2 machines. The special feature of the Level 1 program was the way in which it simulated the INKEY function. It did this by SETTING two graphics blocks which were subsequently overwritten by an alpha character when one of the control keys was operated. So, why didn't it work with Level 2? The POINT statement was used to interrogate the graphics blocks to decide if they were still SET or not. A SET block returns the value +1 in Level 1 but -1 in Level 2, hence the problem. However, this version of the program uses the INKEY function, so no problems.

The program commences by asking you to specify a level of play between easy (1) and difficult (10). It then draws a wall down the centre of the screen. Randomly spaced along the wall are some gaps, the number of which is determined by the degree of difficulty chosen - 6 gaps for easy, 15 gaps for difficult. Lined up with these gaps is an equal number of targets to the far right. Walking up and down the screen to the left of the wall is a man. When you think he is in the right position, press the "F" key, the man will stop, raise his arm and fire. If you stopped him correctly, the bullet will pass through the gap in the wall and hit the target. If not, the bullet will ricochet off the wall and kill him! You have 3 men targets per game. When the man reaches a boundary, he automatically reverses, unlike the Level 1 game, you cannot reverse his direction from the keyboard. Sounds easy doesn't it - try it!!!

## \*\* INVADERS (L2/16K) - by Ron Sully \*\*

The game INVADERS is built essentially around the Level 2 INKEY\$ function and PEEK and POKE statements. The INKEY\$ function is used to fire and move the cannon and PEEK and POKE are used in moving and firing of the INVADERS. The RND function and plenty of GOSUBs and GOTOs help to create the illusion of many things happening at once.

Apart from initially setting the stage, there is no true start point as the program passes randomly from and to the following actions:

1. The movement of the cannon
  2. The firing of the cannon
  3. The movement of the INVADERS
  4. The firing of the INVADERS
  5. The firing of the static INVADERS (Mother Ships)
- as well as scoring and creating simulated explosions where necessary.

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The game was designed to be competitive. That is one player would play to determine a score then each consecutive player would try to better that score. But it is also suitable as a solitaire game in that any one player can endeavour to better his own score with each consecutive game. A game can last between five and six minutes and scores can exceed 6000.

## \*\* RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR TEST PROGRAM (L2/16K) - by Keith Neighbour \*\*

This program draws a table showing the frequency of occurrence of numbers between 1 and (up to) 105 selected by the TRS-80 as random numbers by the command RND. You can allow the sample to run on indefinitely or you can limit it by requesting a specific number of randomized samples.

A table of the range of numbers chosen for sampling (1 to whatever) is laid out on the screen bounded by > and < in each line (program lines 60 to 82). Hence limitation to 105 as the highest number, as 1 to 105 gives a screenfull.

The frequency of the random choice of each number is displayed beneath its number, and this display is constantly updated.

As each random number is chosen it is briefly displayed at the bottom right hand corner of the screen together with the frequency count for that number and the total samples to date.

The progressive random number cycling routine shuttles between program lines 90 and 160. After generating a random number in line 90, subroutine 500 chooses the correct frequency display line to be updated (the busy \*s show which line is being worked on) and Line 110 chooses the correct over-print position in that particular frequency display line.

The display can be interrupted at any time and restarted by hitting any key. If you interrupt the run and then hit "L" the number(s) with the highest and lowest frequencies are displayed in the format :

HIGHEST: 7 (times) FOR 34,26

LOWEST : (etc).....

The number of times that each number is chosen (its frequency) is stored in array C ( ). (see line 100)

Subroutines 1000 to 1090 and 1100 to 1190 search through array C ( ) and identify the highest and lowest frequencies for the appropriate numbers.

A screen print subroutine is used (lines 20000 to 20100) for hard copy if required. This is activated by hitting P during an interrupt.

If you chose a high range of numbers for random sampling - say between 1-50 and 1-105, let the program run for a minute or two before interrupting to find the numbers with the highest and lowest frequency, otherwise the list of numbers with lowest frequency (zero in this case) will swamp the screen!

Of course the longer the program is run the more accurate the sampling will be and the more even the distribution will be (assuming the random number generator is a good one!). To try out any random number generator for good frequency distribution, replace the statement R=RND(E) in Line 90 with the particular random number generator routine. A good random number generator will give an equal frequency for each number.

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## **\*\* RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR TEST PROGRAM NO.2 (L2/16K) - by Keith Neighbour \*\***

This is similar in operation to the previous program except that the results are shown in a constantly up-dated bar graph form. The range of numbers to be randomised has also been limited to the numbers 1 to 10.

The secret to the fast graphics display is the direction of the bar graphs, which run horizontally rather than vertically, as is usual. The length of the bar graph against the horizontal scale indicates the number of times (the frequency) each number from 1 to 10 has been chosen by the random number generator. The exact frequency is displayed to the left of each of the numbers 1 to 10 on the vertical scale.

The up-dating is continuous and the graphic display re-generates itself when the horizontal scale becomes too small to accomodate the "leading" number. The horizontal scale is then automatically increased by a factor of 10 and the bar graphs are shortened to their correct length for the new scale.

Line 250 prints the total numberr of random numbers to date at the bottom of the screen. Line 265 prints the frequency on the left of each of numbers 1 to 10. Line 270 converts the frequency to the number of graphic blocks for the particular bar graph. Line 280 prints the bar graph.

The cycle runs between lines 200 and 310. Line 235 decides when a new graph scale is needed and sends the program to subroutine 4000 which draws the next generation of bar graphs.

Routine 3120 to 3170 prints the vertical display scale and routine 3180 to 3200 prints the horizontal display scale.

Interrupt and resume operation by hitting any key.

## **\*\* ANALOGUE CLOCK (L2/16K) - by Keith Neighbour and Peter Hartley \*\***

This program draws a very realistic clock face on the screen, then draws and redraws the hour, minute and second hands very rapidly indeed, using the SET2 program published last month. Unless you have that program, this clock will not work.

Type in the BASIC program listing, RUN it to check that it draws the clock face satisfactorily, (you will get an error message in line 650) then CSAVE it.

To load the complete program, you need to have put SET2 on tape. Power-up, answer MEMORY SIZE ? with 32222, then type SYSTEM, load in SET2 and type "ENTER". You now have the SET< > command in your machine. The next step is to CLOAD the BASIC clock program you CSAVED earlier, RUN it and you are in business.

If the clock is inaccurate, adjust the timing loop in line 540. Incresde the value to more than 515 if the clock is runnig fast, decrease it if it is running slow. Incidentally, this program also features a silent chime on the hour. You might not be able to hear it but it sure shakes the clock about!!

## **\*\* BMON PART2 (L2/16K) - by Eddy Paay \*\***

THIS MONTHS INSTALMENT WILL ENABLE THE RENUMBER, LOAD, MERGE, PROTECT AND CANCEL PROTECTION COMMANDS. ONE THING I DIDN'T MAKE CLEAR LAST MONTH IS THAT THE MEMORY SIZE HAS TO BE SET TO 29216 ON POWER UP.

### **RENUMBER.**

THIS ROUTINE WILL RENUMBER BASIC PROGRAMS TO USER SUPPLIED PARAMETERS. IF A BASIC PROGRAM IS IN MEMORY AND THE RENUMBER COMMAND IS CALLED UP THE FIRST THING YOU WILL SEE IS A BLOCK OF GRAPHICS FLASH IN THE LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF THE SCREEN, THIS TELLS YOU THAT THE PROGRAM IS BEING PREPARED FOR RENUMBERING. IT WILL THEN ASK "I?"; ANSWER THIS WITH THE INCREMENT FROM LINE TO LINE, THEN IT WILL ASK "N?"; ANSWER THIS WITH THE LOWEST NUMBER LINE THAT YOU WANT. THE INDICATOR WILL THEN FLASH AGAIN TELLING YOU RENUMBERING IS IN PROCESS, WHEN



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FINISHED THE COMMAND LIST WILL BE DISPLAYED TO THE SCREEN AGAIN AND IT IS POSSIBLE TO RETURN TO BASIC.

## LOAD.

THIS COMMAND WILL LOAD BASIC PROGRAMS FROM TAPE AND DISPLAYS THEM TO THE SCREEN WHILE LOADING. AFTER TYPING THE "L" KEY THE MESSAGE "READY CASSETTE" WILL FLASH ON THE SCREEN, THEN HOLD DOWN THE ENTER KEY UNTILL THE RECORDER STARTS TO RUN. THE BREAK KEY CAN BE USED TO ABORT LOADING BUT ONLY WHILE DATA IS BEING READ, NOT FOR INSTANCE WHILE IT IS READING THE LEADER.

WHEN IT IS FINISHED LOADING THE END OF THE PROGRAM WILL BE MARKED WITH A LARGE BLOCK OF GRAPHICS, AND THE PROGRAM LOCATIONS IN MEMORY ARE SHOWN. (NOTE THAT IT DOES NOT DISPLAY THE LINE NUMBERS)

## MERGE.

WHEN MERGING USE THE SAME PROCEDURE AS FOR "LOAD" IT WILL THEN LOAD A NEW PROGRAM BEHIND ONE ALREADY IN MEMORY. WHEN IT IS THROUGH LOADING IT WILL DISPLAY A BLOCK OF GRAPHICS IN THE RIGHT LOWER CORNER. THIS MEANS IT IS AUTOMATICALLY RENUMERING THE NEW PART OF THE PROGRAM TO MAKE IT FIT BELOW THE OLD ONE. WHEN THE INDICATOR STOPS FLASHING IT SIGNIFIES THAT RENUMERING IS FINISHED YOU CAN THEN HIT ANY KEY TO RETURN TO THE DIRECTORY.

NOTE THAT IF THE BREAK KEY IS PRESSED WHEN THE "READY CASSETTE" MESSAGE APPEARS INSTEAD OF THE ENTER KEY, THE CANCEL PROTECTION COMMAND (THE "F" KEY) MUST BE USED TO RECOVER ANY PROGRAMS IN MEMORY.

## PROTECT PROGRAM AND CANCEL PROTECTION.

THIS COMMAND WILL PROTECT A BASIC PROGRAM AND MAKE IT APPEAR AS IF IT IS NOT THERE. IT CAN THEN BE RECALLED USING THE CANCEL PROTECTION COMMAND LATER.

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## \*\*\*\*\* HARDWARE SECTION \*\*\*\*\*

### \*\* DOUBLE THE STORAGE CAPACITY OF YOUR DISKS \*\*

The standard disk drive, of the type supplied by Tandy, uses only one side of each disk. However, the disks themselves have magnetic material on each side and drives such as the PERCOM, sold by Dick Smith, use both sides. How do they do it? If you look at a disk with the label towards you in the bottom left hand corner, you will see one notch and two holes in its cover (not including the large centre hole). The rectangular WRITE PROTECT NOTCH is at the top of the disk, directly above the right hand edge of the label. As the disk is inserted into the drive with this notch uppermost, the edge of the disk deflects an arm attached to a micro switch. But, when the disk is pushed right in, the arm is so positioned that it drops into the notch and changes the state of the micro switch. This is sensed as a non write-protected disk. You can WRITE PROTECT the disk by putting a piece of strong tape over the notch. This prevents the arm from dropping into the notch the microswitch does not change state and the drive interprets the disk as being WRITE PROTECTED. Drives such as the PERCOM have a second microswitch and arm assembly at the bottom of the drive so that a disk can be sensed for write protection when put in either way up.

Now, if you look at the disk cover again, you will see a small round hole, close to the centre hole at about "1 o'clock". This is the index/sector hole. If you CAREFULLY rotate the disk inside its cover by gripping it with your fingers at the extreme inside edge of the large centre hole, you will find that there is a much smaller hole in the disk which lines up with the

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index/sector hole, once per revolution. The Tandy disk drive has a LED on one side of the disk and a detector on the other side, lined up with the index/sector hole. Once each revolution, the small hole in the disk lets a pulse of light from the LED through to the detector. This is used as a synchronisation signal so that the drive knows where the disk segments start. The PERCOM disk drive has this same arrangement but, in addition, it has a second LED and detector positioned at about "5 o'clock" with respect to the disk. Thus, when you turn the disk over in a Percom drive, this second LED and detector will be aligned with the index/sector hole and, in conjunction with the write protect micro switch at the bottom of the drive, enables the reverse side of the disk to be used in exactly the same way as the normal side.

Now, the installation of a second write protect switch and LED/detector into an existing Tandy disk drive, to make it double-sided, would be a formidable task, unless you happen to have a tame machine shop handy. There is, however, another very simple way to make a Tandy drive "double-sided". It involves modifying the disk covers themselves. Even if we cannot put a write protect switch at the bottom of the drive and an index/sector LED/detector at 5 o'clock, at least we can put a write-protect NOTCH in the bottom of the disk cover and a second index/sector hole in the cover at 5 o'clock. Then, when we turn the disk over, the drive will find all the signals it needs and will happily write and read to the reverse side of the disk.

## \*\* The Template \*\*

Towards the back of the magazine, you will find a template which looks just like the reverse side of a disk cover. That's exactly how we made it! You will find it has the two essential requirements, a write/protect notch at the bottom and an index/sector hole at "5 o'clock". Cut this out and glue it to a piece of stiff cardboard which you should also cut to the exact outline of the template, including the write/protect notch. You now have a solid cardboard replica of a disk cover. By one means or another, you need to make a hole right through the cardboard and the template, where the index/register hole is on the template. You could use a 1/4 inch wad punch, or a drill or a nail and razor blade to trim the material flat.

So far you haven't had to spend very much but now comes the expensive bit. You need a one-hole paper punch (1/4 inch). These usually resemble a pair of pliers. You must make sure that the punch you use will cut a clean hole through the material that disk covers are made from. We use a punch made in England by MAUN INDUSTRIES - Part No. 4603-160. This punch is a high quality unit but it is not cheap. Ours cost \$9.25. We have seen other one-hole punches for much less. The local K-MART for instance, had one at 93 cents the other day. Whether these are good enough for the job we cannot say but, for 93 cents you might like to try one. If you do buy the Maun Industries tool, you will need to remove the finger screw and paper stop from the lower jaw.

The only other equipment you need is a medium sized white TEXTA marker pen and a small rectangle of thin cardboard about 2 1/2 cm. wide by 5 cm. long with the two corners at one end slightly bevelled to remove sharp edges (we cut a piece out of the pack the Tandy disks come in).

Now to modify your first disk. Take your time and don't rush things, it only takes a few minutes anyway. Place the disk to be modified on a table with the write/protect notch at the top and the label in the bottom left hand corner.

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Place your template over it so that the write/protect notch in the template is on the bottom edge of the disk and the two elongated slots through which the disk head reads - and writes, line-up at "3 o'clock" (you could cut this slot out in your template too, if you like). Now, carefully adjust the position of the template so that all its edges are aligned with those of the disk. At this point, if you look straight down on the template, you should not be able to see the disk below it except through the write/protect notch and the index/sector hole. Now, take the white Texta marker and mark through the template onto the disk cover, the shapes of the write/protect notch and the index/sector hole. Remove the template. You should now have a disk with a white rectangle on its bottom edge, almost touching the right hand side of the label and a white circle close to the large centre hole at about "5 o'clock". Take the one-hole punch and punch a semi-circular write/protect notch so as to cut out the white mark on the bottom edge of the disk. This notch works just as well as a semi-circle it does not have to be rectangular. Now, take the small piece of cardboard and slip the bevelled end in between the disk and the cover, under the white mark for the index/sector hole. This cardboard is to prevent the punch from damaging the disk surface. It is important that the cardboard should be clean and should not crumble or leave any fibres behind. Carefully lift up the cover and slip the bottom anvil of the one-hole punch between the cover and the piece of cardboard. Take care to align the punch over the white spot and punch it out. Inside the black disk cover there is a specially treated inner cover of white tissue paper. Make sure that the punch has cut this out too. If it has not cut quite cleanly, carefully pull the partially cut circle out towards the centre of the disk until it comes away. DO NOT LET ANYTHING GET OR REMAIN INSIDE THE DISK COVER. Remove the punch and piece of cardboard.

Place the template on top of the disk, as you did before then slip the template behind the disk (as though you were shuffling cards). Carefully align all the edges again and, keeping them in alignment, turn both disk and template over. You should now be looking at the reverse side of the template. Take your white marker and mark the index/sector hole again. Repeat the procedure with the piece of cardboard and one-hole punch as you punch the index/sector hole in the other side of the cover. Remove the cardboard and punch and you are finished. We usually use the white marker to write a large "B" on the reverse side and an "A" on the label side of the disk cover.

Disks modified this way will work equally well on either side. You may write-protect either side by putting a piece of tape over the appropriate write/protect notch. Incidentally, these modified disks WILL NOT work on a Percom drive unless you block off the new index/sector hole on one side. This is best done with a small piece of black cardboard over the hole, held in place with tape. (Do not put the tape directly over the hole, it might stick to the disk).

Now, see how long it takes you to fill up those hundreds of freeby grans you have just discovered!!!



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## \*\*\*\*\* LETTERS TO THE EDITOR \*\*\*\*\*

From: K.L. ELLIS, Randwick, NSW.

May I initially take this opportunity to congratulate you and your staff on the quality and usefulness of MICRO-80. I can only hope that it will continue to flourish. It provides a medium that is long overdue in the TRS-80 world. I disassembled Eddy's BMON-Pt.1 program out of interest and was delighted to see the use that had been made of entry points and routines within the ROM. Quite some time ago I wrote a program which disassembled the whole of the Level 2 ROM and disk basic RAM in the hope of gaining access to the routines etc. This was reasonably successful but, as you will be well aware, it is a mammoth task and unless one has nothing else to do with one's life, you don't get very far. What would be extremely useful to me and I have no doubt to a great many other assembler programmers, would be a description of the ROM routines, their entry points and parameters, for both Levels 1 and 2. I am sure that amongst all those dabbling in this area, there would be a considerable amount of valuable information but have not as yet, seen a printed collection of this material. I sincerely hope that the staff and readers of MICRO-80 will be able to do something in this area in the not too distant future.

Peter Hartley's article on the Light Pen was extremely useful. I have been using a Light Pen of similar design for some time now and, as Peter has found, it suffers from all sorts of peculiarities. I wrote an assembler program to allow the user to draw on the screen and the BIT instruction solved many of the problems inherent in the CASSIN data latch. The fact that the Video RAM is multiplexed between CPU and Video chain divider causes some problems with the high speed of the machine code, but a reasonable delay loop for multiplexing can compensate well for this design problem. Light Pen sensitivity and problems associated with the automatic volume control of the cassette recorder, remain the last two hurdles to be overcome. I am considering a simple port interface direct to the system bus, thus eliminating the cassette recorder altogether. I would be very interested to hear from readers who have been experimenting with Light Pens.

I was extremely pleased to read your comments regarding educational programs for student use. For far too long this area has been hampered by cheap, nasty programs. All due praise to MICRO-80 for making a stand!

In conclusion may I suggest that in order to enhance an already magnificent magazine, a half-yearly or yearly cross-referenced index be produced. It would be extremely useful in collating all the myriad of useful bits and pieces contained in each issue.

(We are presently preparing a book containing a description of the ROM routines and how to use them. We expect to have it available towards the end of April but will make an announcement closer to the time.

We would be interested in seeing the disassembler you wrote and also the assembly language program for the Light Pen. Why not send them in so we can consider them for publication? Thanks for the suggestion about the cross-referenced index, we will publish one at the appropriate time. -Ed.)

From: B.H. CHRISTENSEN, Woden A.C.T.

I would like to express my appreciation that someone IN AUSTRALIA has taken the initiative to publish a magazine like MICRO-80. I have been extremely pleased with the first three issues and I hope you keep up the good work. I am especially appreciative of your balance between hardware and software as I am interested in both. The following are my suggestions for future topics.

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On the hardware side, you have indicated that a number of projects are in the pipeline eg. memory expansion. Already on the market there are a number of devices designed for systems without the expansion interface. For example, I own a printer interface (Tandy type) and a Morse Code-RTTY interface. What I really am going to need is some kind of motherboard so that these and other devices can all be plugged in at once. I guess you have this sort of thing in mind but I would ask that you publish the interface standards (S100 or whatever you choose) early so that other constructors would have a standard to work to. For my part, I am working on a "real" real-time clock that will be independent of the TRS-80 but able to be interrogated by it to provide date and time without the need to reset on powering up. If it ever works I will send you the details.

On the software side, I think the thing I would like most is a BASIC Compiler designed so that a program can be written and debugged in interpreter mode using the ROM and then compiled and run as a machine language program for speed and low memory usage. I am also looking forward to the disassembly of the ROM and the various ROM routines that you promised.

(Thanks for the encouragement. We do have a motherboard in mind and will get around to it shortly, after the memory board is finished. As far as the BUS is concerned, we are keeping to the Tandy standard. We have considered S100 but it really does seem rather pointless and expensive, to convert the Tandy BUS to S100 then decode from S100 on each plug-in board. The memory board, for example, would become much more expensive since it would have to provide its own refresh signals as well. That is not to say that we will ignore S100 in the future since the System 80 will use it.

We would be interested in seeing the results of your hardware real-time clock with a view to publishing it. The software clock which comes with TRS DOS has proved to be more of a liability than an asset to most users and we notice that its accuracy (importance?) has been downgraded in TRS DOS 2.3.

We agree that a BASIC compiler would be nice. We are only aware of two suitable programs, both American and both costing in the vicinity of \$350! If any of our readers has written a compiler of their own, please let us know - Ed.)

From: JOHN C. HARDWICKE, Collaroy Plateau, NSW.

I would appreciate some advice through your columns, on the most economical way to include diskette and printer on my TRS-80 Level 2/16K machine. I am not interested in the narrow paper strip printer, rather a unit capable of at least quarto size with ribbon printing.

Is information on your lower case mod available?

(There is a lot of interest in printers John and we will shortly start researching the whole subject for a future article. The lower case mod will be published next month. -Ed)

From: G. STEWART, Glenroy Vic.

I am not able to make the program, MERGE (MICRO-80 Dec 79) work in the way in which it was intended. When MERGE is the only program in memory, I get the given addresses from the PEEK statements. Upon CLOADing a BASIC program, the LIST reveals that, not only has MERGE been erased from memory but so have the first 10 lines of the BASIC program. This happens both after typing NEW and after power-off. Advice on how to overcome the difficulty would be appreciated and equally importantly, an explanation in terms of machine operation for the seeming malfunction, is sought.

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If a reader has written a m/c language program that speeds up data transfer during PRINT\*-1 and INPUT\*-1 operations, would they please offer it for publication in MICRO-80?

(We are as puzzled as you by this problem. On receiving your letter, we loaded MERGE from the December issue cassette but it worked perfectly for us. Are you sure you are following the instructions exactly? If it still won't work in your machine, perhaps you would be better to forget it and use BMON, which does everything MERGE does, but better. Perhaps some reader has encountered this fault condition and can write in giving us an explanation? A program to speed up PRINT\*-1 and INPUT\*-1 would be useful, we have put it in our Readers' Requests column. Ed)

From: RON KEHN, Korumburra, Vic.

I would like to express my thanks to Ronald J. Sully for fixing up the errors in the Basic Monitor listed in Issue 2. Like Ronald, I turned my attention to the Life game. Using the monitor, I was eventually able to get the machine code loaded and the program to run. The procedure I used was as follows:

1. Power on and protect memory at 31800
2. CLOAD the corrected monitor and use it to create the hex listing of LIFE, starting at 31888 (7C90H) - arbitrary choice.
3. Use the monitor to dump the HEX code to tape - I used the parameters 31888,32360,32206.
4. Next, I deleted all lines under 8000 thus leaving only the LOAD portion. I inserted the following line:

8036 START=20480:FINISH=20952

then I CSAVED this special program, calling it Loadlife.

5. Next, I powered-off then powered-on again, protecting memory at 20479.

6. I then CLOADED Loadlife - ran it to load the HEX dump created previously and, with line 8036, it gets put in the correct location in memory.

7. Finally, I CLOADED the BASIC part of LIFE, typed in RUN and sat back to enjoy the intriguing patterns the computer produced.

The above procedure was carried out on a Level 2, 16K machine.

(Thank you for this useful contribution, Ron. Loading the machine language portion of LIFE is even easier now, using the MINI MACHINE LANGUAGE SAVE and LOAD programs published in February's issue but the principle is essentially the same as the one you have described - Ed.)

From: Mr. A. L' ESTRANGE, Darwin, NT.

(Mr. L' Estrange explains how he debugged Monitor in Basic, then continues -) Could you provide a subroutine that would scroll a program listing one line at a time and possibly any designated number of lines at a time?

I had previously written Hex to Dec and Dec to Hex routines but the routines in Monitor in Basic were beautiful, I would never have thought of that method.

(We have put your request for the LISTing program into our Readers' Requests column - it should be possible to write such a program in machine language. Thanks for the nice comments about the Hex to Dec and Dec to Hex routines. Your interest has prompted us to prepare an article on this subject for a future issue. - Ed.)



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From: Mr. F. G. STURGES, Townsville, Qld.

As your Z80 BASIC is a little different from mine, is there an available book giving a function listing?

Eg. your "PRINT @ A5,A5" is unintelligible to me,  
as is "IF (A(A(0)))>0\*(A(A(0)))<27"

(In order to use programs written for the '80, on a different machine, you would need to fully understand Level 1&2 BASICs plus, of course, the BASIC on your own machine. Level 1 in a "TINY BASIC" taking 4K of ROM whilst Level 2 is an extended BASIC taking 12K of ROM. The book, Learning Level II, by David A. Lien, which you will find reviewed in this issue, is a excellent way to learn all about Tandy's BASIC. There is another book by the same author - The Basic Handbook, which is an encyclopaedia of the BASIC language which you could also find very useful in converting programs. I believe this book could be available from The Technical Book and Magazine Co. Pty. Ltd., 295-299 Swanston St., Melbourne 3000, Ph. (03) 663 3951. If not, we could arrange to import copies for you and any other interested readers. When imported in small quantities, the book would cost about \$20.00, including air mail postage.

Undoubtopopedly the most difficult part of converting programs from one system to another is the conversion of screen formatting and graphics. The Tandy screen can display 1024 characters at once. Each character position is individually addressable via the PRINT @ statement (PRINT AT in Level 1). Position 0 is in the top left hand corner of the screen, position 63 is at the top right hand corner, position 64 is immediately below position 0 and so on until position 1023, which is in the bottom right hand corner of the screen. The PRINT @ statement will work with a constant, Eg. PRINT @ 500, or with a variable, Eg. PRINT @ A5, (where A5 has previously been given a numerical value) or will even evaluate an algebraic expression itself, Eg. PRINT @ (5+64\*I).

The other expression you mention involves the logical AND operation, represented by the \* and the ( ) around the expressions in the IF THEN statement. It is further complicated by the use of a "double" Array function. A(0) is the value of an Array variable. A(A(0)) is the value of another Array variable occupying the position in the array determined by the value of A(0). The expression quoted is saying:

IF the value of A(A(0)) is greater than 0, AND if it is less than 27 THEN.....

ie. If the value of A(A(0)) is between 0 and 27, then the conditional statement is satisfied and program control passes to the "THEN" statement.

I hope these explanations have helped clarify the specific case you mention, Mr. Sturges. I am sure you will find the books recommended above would make conversion much easier. - Ed.)

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## \*\*\*\*\* PROGRAM LISTINGS \*\*\*\*\*

### \*\* LEARNING NIM \*\*

```
5  FORI=0TO59:A(I)=RND(3):NEXTI
10  CLS:FOR J=1 TO 5
20  FOR I=1 TO 100:NEXT I
30  PRINT AT 468,"WELCOME TO NIM"
40  FOR I=1 TO 100:NEXT I
50  CLS:NEXT J
60  INPUT"DO YOU REQUIRE INSTRUCTIONS(1=YES,2=NO)";Q
65  IF(Q>1)*(Q>2)THEN 60
70  IF Q=1 THEN GOSUB 10000
80  PRINT"HOW MANY MATCHES DO YOU WANT"
90  PRINT"IN THE PILE(ENTER 0 FOR RANDOM AMOUNT)";
100 INPUT N
105 IF(N<0)+(N>30)THEN 80
110 IFN=0THEN N=RND(20)+10
130 INPUT"SKILL LEVEL(1=FAIR,2=GOOD,3=LEARNING)";S
140 IF(S<1)+(S>3) THEN 130
150 CLS:FORI=0TO127:SET(I,25):NEXTI:PRINT@537;" MATCHES";
155 GOSUB 10000
160 PRINT@128;"THERE ARE . . .";N;" MATCHES IN THE PILE"
180 PRINT@576;:INPUT"DO YOU WANT TO GO FIRST(1=YES,2=NO)";Q
190 IFQ=2GOTO20000
200 PRINT@576;:PRINT:INPUT"HOW MANY MATCHES DO YOU WISH TO TAKE";Q
210 IF(Q<1)+(Q>3)+(Q>N)THEN200
215 IFS=3THENA(N+29)=Q
220 GOSUB 30000
230 GOTO 20000
10000 FORI=3TON*3STEP3
1010 FORJ=13TO21
1020 SET(I,J)
1030 NEXT J
1040 NEXT I
1050 RETURN
20000 IFN=1THEN30000
2010 IFN=0THEN32000
2020 IFS=1THENGOSUB40000:IFRND(3)=1THENQ=RND(3)
2030 IFS=2THENGOSUB40000
2040 IFS=3THENQ=A(N-1)
2045 IF(Q>N)+(Q=0)THENQ=ABS(Q-1):GOTO2045
2050 PRINT@640;"I WILL TAKE";Q;" MATCHES"
2060 FORI=1TO1000:NEXTI:GOSUB30000:GOTO200
30000 FORI=N*3TO(N+1-Q)*3STEP-3
3010 FORJ=13TO21
3020 RESET(I,J)
3030 NEXTJ
3040 NEXTI:N=N-Q
3050 PRINT@128;"THERE ARE . . .";N;" MATCHES IN THE PILE";:RETURN
4000 Q=INT(((N-1)/4-INT((N-.985)/4))*4):RETURN
10000 CLS:PRINT"NIM IS A GAME OF LOGICAL SKILL IN WHICH"
10010 PRINT"YOU WILL PIT YOUR WITS AGAINST THE COMPUTER."
10020 PRINT"THE GAME IS PLAYED WITH A SET AMOUNT OF MATCHES"
10030 PRINT"(YOU DECIDE THIS) AND A LIMIT ON THE AMOUNT OF MATCHES"
10040 PRINT"EACH PLAYER IS ALLOWED TO TAKE.":PRINT
10050 PRINT"THE OBJECT OF THE GAME IS TO MAKE YOUR"
10060 PRINT"OPPONENET (IN THIS CASE THE COMPUTER) PICK UP"
```

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```
10070 PRINT"THE LAST MATCH EACH PLAYER TAKING TURNS"
10080 PRINT"IN TAKING FROM 1 TO 3 MATCHES FROM THE PILE."
10090 PRINT:PRINT"IN THIS GAME THE SKILL OF THE COMPUTER"
10100 PRINT"IS SET AT A CHOICE OF THREE LEVELS FAIR,GOOD OR"
10110 PRINT"LEARNING.":PRINT
10130 INPUT"PRESS 'ENTER' TO CONTINUE";A$
10140 CLS:PRINT"IN THE LEARNING MODE THE COMPUTER STARTS"
10150 PRINT"BY TAKING A RANDOM AMOUNT OF MATCHES AWAY"
10160 PRINT"BUT LEARNS FROM YOUR PLAY AND IMPROVES WITH"
10170 PRINT"EACH GAME UNTIL IT IS AS GOOD AS YOU ARE."
10180 PRINT:PRINT"THE NUMBER OF MATCHES IN THE PILE"
10190 PRINT"IS SET BY YOU TO A VALUE OF BETWEEN 1 AND"
10200 PRINT"30 OR IS SET AT A RANDOM VALUE BY THE"
10210 PRINT"COMPUTER IF YOU SO DESIRE.WELL THATS"
10220 PRINT"ABOUT ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW."
10230 PRINT"G O O D L U C K ! ! ! !"
10240 INPUT"PRESS 'ENTER' WHEN READY";A$
10250 CLS:RETURN
30000 IFS=3THENFORI=0TO29:A(I)=A(I+30):NEXTI
30005 FORI=1TO1000:NEXTI
30010 CLS:PRINT"WELL DONE YOU HAVE WON THE GAME"
30020 IFS=3PRINT"BUT I WILL PLAY BETTER NEXT TIME"
30030 GOTO32500
32000 CLS:PRINT"I HAVE WON THE GAME"
32500 INPUT"CARE TO PLAY AGAIN(1=YES,2=NO)";Q
32510 IFQ=1THENCLS:GOTO80
32520 PRINT"SEE YOU ROUND"
```

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## \*\* LUNAR LANDER INSTRUCTIONS \*\*

```
1 H=5000:V=0:M=0:T=0:U=0:G=0:R=0:N=0
2 A=0:P=0
10 CLS
20 GOSUB6000
90 PRINT
100 PRINT"          READ ON FOR SOME DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS-----↑"
120 PRINT
140 GOSUB7000
150 CLS
160 PRINT"PLACE YOUR LEFT HAND ON THE KEY MARKED < A > "
170 PRINT"PLACE YOUR RIGHT HAND ON THE < ENTER > KEY "
180 PRINT
190 PRINT"GOOD, NOW EVERY TIME YOU PRESS THE < A > KEY YOU WILL COMMAND"
200 PRINT"THE ON BOARD COMPUTER TO INCREASE THE FUEL RATE, WHICH IT WILL"
210 PRINT"THEN DISPLAY ON THE CONTROL BOARD.... SO FAR SO GOOD."
220 PRINT"          NOW, WHEN YOU PRESS THE < ENTER > KEY, IT WILL COMMAND"
230 PRINT"THE ON BOARD COMPUTER TO FIRE THE PROPULSION UNIT AT THE RATE"
240 PRINT"PROGRAMMED BY YOU. *** NOW PAY ATTENTION... IT WILL KEEP"
250 PRINT"FIRING THE MOTOR AT THAT RATE UNTIL YOU PRESS THE < A > KEY "
260 PRINT"AGAIN. ONCE IT IS PRESSED A SECOND TIME, THE MOTOR WILL STOP"
270 PRINT"AND THE FUEL RATE WILL RETURN TO ITS LOWEST SETTING."
280 INPUT"PRESS ENTER FOR A PREVIEW OF THE CONTROL BOARD";A$
300 GOSUB2000
320 PRINT@654,"***REMEMBER***";
```



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```
340 PRINT@832,"LEFT HAND SELECTS : RIGHT HAND FIRES : LEFT HAND AGAIN"
350 PRINT@896,"STOPS MOTOR AND RESTORES FUEL RATE VALUE TO LOW."
360 PRINT@960,
370 GOSUB7000
390 CLS
400 PRINT"IF YOU THINK YOU UNDER STAND PRESS ENTER."
405 PRINT"IF NOT PRESS < BREAK > AND GO OVER IT AGAIN";
410 INPUT$
420 CLS
430 PRINT"TYPE NEW AND THEN CLOAD TO LOAD IN REAL TIME LUNAR LANDER."
450 END
2000 CLS
2010 FORY=2T09
2015 SET(48,Y):SET(49,Y)
2016 SET(66,Y):SET(67,Y)
2020 NEXTY
2030 FORX=48T065
2035 SET(X,2):SET(X,9)
2040 NEXTX
2050 PRINT@89,H;
2060 PRINT@153,"HEIGHT";
2070 FORX=25T045
2075 SET(X,11):SET(X,18)
2080 NEXTX
2085 FORY=11T018
2090 SET(24,Y):SET(25,Y):SET(46,Y):SET(47,Y)
2095 NEXTY
2100 PRINT@269,M;
2105 PRINT@333,"FUEL";
2110 FORX=68T091
2115 SET(X,11):SET(X,18)
2120 NEXTX
2125 FORY=11T018
2130 SET(68,Y):SET(69,Y):SET(90,Y):SET(91,Y)
2135 NEXTY
2140 PRINT@291,-V;
2145 PRINT@355,"VELOCITY";
2150 PRINT@452,P;
2155 PRINT@516,"FUEL RATE";
2156 PRINT@530,"DURATION";
2157 PRINT@466,U;
2160 FORX=6T0107
2165 SET(X,20):SET(X,27)
2170 NEXTX
2175 FORY=20T027
2180 SET(6,Y):SET(7,Y)
2185 SET(106,Y):SET(107,Y)
2186 SET(34,Y):SET(35,Y):SET(58,Y):SET(59,Y)
2190 NEXTY
2195 FORX=6T0107
2200 SET(X,29):SET(X,36)
2205 NEXTX
2210 FORY=29T036
2215 SET(6,Y):SET(7,Y)
2220 SET(106,Y):SET(107,Y)
2225 NEXTY
```

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```
2230 PRINT@644,"MESSAGE";
2235 PRINT@708,"BOARD ";
2255 FORY=38TO45
2260 PRINT@544,"TIME";
2265 FORY=20TO27
2270 SET(78,Y):SET(79,Y)
2275 NEXTY
2280 PRINT@552,"G FORCE";
2285 PRINT@480,T;
2290 PRINT@488,A;
2350 PRINT@832," ";
3000 RETURN
6000 CLS
6005 PRINT" REAL TIME MOON LANDING. < I N S T R U C T I O N S   O N L Y >
6010 PRINT
6015 PRINT"THIS SIMULATION IS IN REAL TIME. IT TAKES 60 SECONDS TO RUN"
6020 PRINT"FROM START TO FINISH."
6030 PRINT"IF YOU DO NOT THINK YOU CAN MANAGE IT IN THAT TIME"
6035 PRINT"TYPE 2. THIS WILL SLOW THE GAME DOWN TO HALF SPEED."
6040 PRINT"SO THAT THE 60 SECONDS DISPLAYED WILL ACTUALLY HAVE TAKEN"
6050 PRINT"120 SECONDS OF REAL TIME. ALL TIMES STATED ARE OF COURSE"
6060 PRINT"PRESUMING THAT YOU FAIL TO REDUCE SPEED AT ALL."
6095 RETURN
7000 INPUT"PRESS ENTER TO TURN THE PAGE";A$:RETURN
```

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\*\* LUNAR LANDER \*\*

(NOTE: WHEN ENTERING THIS PROGRAM, TYPE P.AT..., INSTEAD OF  
PRINT@...;)

```
1 GOSUB6000
2 W=0:I=0:R=0:Z=0:P=0:B=4:C=40:D=1:F=43:U=0:J=0
10 T=0:V=-25:E=200:G=2:H=5000:M=25000
11 GOSUB2000
12 T=0:V=-25:E=200:G=2:H=5000:M=25000
14 SET(B,C):SET(D,F)
15 GOSUB100:IFR<500GOTO25
20 PRINT@654;"FUEL RATE TO HIGH";:PRINT@718;"MOTOR BURNT OU
T";:GOTO50
25 GOSUB200:IFA<13GOTO35
30 PRINT@654;"G FORCES TOO HIGH";:PRINT@718;"LANDER BREAKING UP";:GOTO75
35 IF MK=5000GOTO45
36 N=N-1:IFK=0GOTO57
40 IFK=0GOTO15
41 GOTO25
45 PRINT@654;"NO FUEL LEFT";
50 PRINT@718;"PREPARE FOR LANDING";:R=0
51 PRINT@452;R;
55 GOSUB200
56 IF H>0GOTO55
57 IFV=0 V=-V
60 PRINT@832;"TOUCH DOWN AT";T;"S TERMINAL SPEED=";-V;"M/S";:GOTO75
65 IF V>-1GOTO85
66 IFV>-5GOTO90
67 IF V>-10GOTO95
```

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```
70 PRINT@896;"YOU MADE A HOLE ";M*U*U/50000;"M DEEP."
71 FORX=1T02000:NEXTX
75 PRINT@832;"DO YOU WANT TO PLAY AGAIN ? TYPE 1 FOR YES, 2 FOR NO";
77 INPUT " ";Q
79 IFQ=2G0T0999
80 IFQ=1G0T02
82 G0T075
85 PRINT@654;"GOOD LANDING";:G0T075
90 PRINT@654;"ROUGH LANDING";:G0T075
95 PRINT@654;"LANDER DESTROYED";:G0T075
100 H=INT(H):M=INT(M):U=INT(U):A=INT(A)
101 PRINT@89;H;:PRINT@291;-U;:PRINT@269;M-5000;:PRINT@480;T;:PRINT@488;A;
102 PRINT@466;J;:PRINT@832;" ";:IFL=2THEN109
107 FORX=1T0260:NEXTX:G0T0110
109 FORX=1T0550:NEXTX
110 IF(POINT(B,C)=0)*(POINT(D,F)=1)G0SUB4000
111 IFR>0THEN115
112 G0SUB120:G0T0110
115 N=1:IF(POINT(B,C)=0)*(POINT(D,F)=0)G0SUB5000
116 N=INT(N):IFN>0G0T0118
117 G0SUB120:G0T0115
118 RETURN
120 PRINT@708;"IMPOSSIBLE";
200 M=M-R:A=E*R/M-G:T=T+1:H=H+U+A/2:U=U+A
201 IFR>0J=J+1
202 IFR=0J=0
203 PRINT@654;" ";
204 PRINT@718;" ";
205 IFJ>0THENPRINT@654;"MAIN MOTOR IGNITION";
206 IFJ>0THENPRINT@718;"SEQUENCE NOW ON ";
207 IFJ=0THENPRINT@654;"INITIATING MAIN MOTOR";
208 IFJ=0THENPRINT@718;"SHUTDOWN NOW ";
300 RETURN
999 CLS
1000 PRINT"PROGRAM TERMINATED"
1010 PRINT"END"
1020 END
2000 CLS:FORY=2T09:SET(48,Y):SET(49,Y):SET(66,Y):SET(67,Y):NEXTY
2030 FORX=48T065:SET(X,2):SET(X,9):NEXTX:PRINT@89;H;:PRINT@153;"HEIGHT";
2070 FORX=25T045:SET(X,11):SET(X,18):NEXTX:FORY=11T018:SET(24,Y):SET(25,Y);
2095 SET(46,Y):SET(47,Y):NEXTY
2100 PRINT@269;M-5000;:PRINT@333;"FUEL";:FORX=68T091:SET(X,11):SET(X,18):NEXTX
2125 FORY=11T018:SET(68,Y):SET(69,Y):SET(90,Y):SET(91,Y):NEXTY
2140 PRINT@291;-U;:PRINT@355;"VELOCITY";:PRINT@452;P;:PRINT@516;"FUEL RATE";
2156 PRINT@530;"DURATION";
2157 PRINT@466;U;
2160 FORX=6T0107
2165 SET(X,20):SET(X,27)
2170 NEXTX
2175 FORY=20T027
2180 SET(6,Y):SET(7,Y)
2185 SET(106,Y):SET(107,Y)
2186 SET(34,Y):SET(35,Y):SET(58,Y):SET(59,Y)
2190 NEXTY
2195 FORX=6T0107
2200 SET(X,29):SET(X,36)
```



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```
2205 NEXTX
2210 FORY=29T036
2215 SET(6,Y):SET(7,Y)
2220 SET(106,Y):SET(107,Y)
2225 NEXTY
2230 PRINT@644;"MESSAGE";
2235 PRINT@708;"BOARD ";
2255 FORY=38T045
2260 PRINT@544;"TIME";
2265 FORY=20T027
2270 SET(78,Y):SET(79,Y)
2275 NEXTY
2280 PRINT@552;"G FORCE";
2285 PRINT@480;T;
2290 PRINT@488;A;
2350 PRINT@832;" ";
3000 RETURN
4000 REM
4005 I=I+1
4020 ONIGOSUB4100,4120,4130,4140,4150,4160,4170,4180,4190,4200,4210,4220
4025 SET(B,C):SET(D,F)
4026 PRINT@452;P;
4030 RETURN
4100 P=25
4119 GOT04025
4120 P=50
4129 GOT04025
4130 P=75
4139 GOT04025
4140 P=100
4149 GOT04025
4150 P=150
4159 GOT04025
4160 P=200
4169 GOT04025
4170 P=250
4179 GOT04025
4180 P=300
4189 GOT04025
4190 P=350
4199 GOT04025
4200 P=400
4209 GOT04025
4210 P=450
4214 K=556
4219 GOT04025
4220 P=500
4235 GOT04025
5000 R=P
5015 SET(B,C):SET(D,F)
5020 P=0
5025 I=0
5110 RETURN
6000 CLS
6005 PRINT "REAL TIME MOON LANDING"
6010 PRINT
```

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```
6015 PRINT"THIS SIMULATION IS IN REAL TIME. IT TAKES 60 SECONDS TO RUN"
6020 PRINT"FROM START TO FINISH."
6030 PRINT"IF YOU DO NOT THINK YOU CAN MANAGE IT IN THAT TIME"
6035 PRINT"TYPE 2. THIS WILL SLOW THE GAME DOWN TO HALF SPEED."
6040 PRINT"SO THAT THE 60 SECONDS DISPLAYED WILL ACTUALLY HAVE TAKEN"
6050 PRINT"120 SECONDS OF REAL TIME. ALL TIMES STATED ARE OF COURSE"
6060 PRINT"PRESUMING THAT YOU FAIL TO REDUCE SPEED AT ALL."
6090 INPUT"TYPE 1 FOR REAL TIME, 2 FOR HALF TIME";L
6095 RETURN
```

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\*\* RICOCHET - L2 \*\*

PRESS F TO FIRE. NO DIRECTION REVERSE.

```
1 CLEAR10:CLS:INPUT"PLEASE ENTER LEVEL OF PLAY REQUIRED, (1 TO 10)";MM:CLS:MM=MM
+5
5 RANDOM:A=11:B=12:C=13:D=14:E=15:F=16:G=17:H=18:I=29:J=30:K=31:L=32:M=33:N=34:O
=35:Q=2:Z=1:DD=15469:EE=15474
10 FORY=1TO14:FORX=DDTOEE:POKEX,191:NEXT:DD=DD+64:EE=EE+64:NEXT
15 GOSUB2000
24 R=RND(40):IFR<4GOTO24
26 IFNN=MMGOTO40
30 X=91:IF(POINT(X,R)=0)OR(POINT(X,R-1)=0)OR(POINT(X,R+1)=0)GOTO24
35 FORX=90TO101:RESET(X,R):SET(110,R):NEXT
37 NN=NN+1:GOTO24
40 FORX=0TO127:SET(X,0):SET(X,47):NEXT:FORY=0TO47:SET(0,Y):SET(127,Y):NEXT:PRINT
@27,"RICOCHET";
50 PRINT@978,"TARGETS HIT";TT;": MEN DEAD";SS;:SET(D,I):SET(E,I)
55 SET(A,J):SET(B,J):SET(C,J):SET(D,J):SET(E,J):SET(F,J):SET(G,J):SET(H,J):FORY=
KTOL:SET(A,Y):SET(C,Y):SET(D,Y):SET(E,Y):SET(F,Y):SET(H,Y):NEXT:FORY=MT00:SET(C,
Y):SET(F,Y):NEXT:SET(B,0):SET(G,0)
56 S$=INKEY$:IFS$="F"GOSUB1000
60 IFZ=1GOTO96
65 RESET(F,0):RESET(G,0):SET(G,N):Z=1:IFQ=1RESET(G,0-1)
70 GOTO97
96 RESET(B,0):RESET(C,0):SET(B,N):Z=2:IFQ=1RESET(B,0-1)
97 IFQ=1GOTO105
100 I=I-1:J=J-1:K=K-1:L=L-1:M=M-1:N=N-1:O=O-1:IFI=1THENQ=1
102 GOTO120
105 I=I+1:J=J+1:K=K+1:L=L+1:M=M+1:N=N+1:O=O+1:IFO=46THENQ=2
107 GOTO132
120 RESET(A,L+1):RESET(B,J+1):RESET(B,0+1):RESET(C,0+1):RESET(D,L+1):RESET(E,L+1
):RESET(F,0+1):RESET(G,0+1):RESET(G,J+1):RESET(H,L+1):GOTO150
132 RESET(A,J-1):RESET(B,J-1):RESET(C,J-1):RESET(D,I-1):RESET(E,I-1):RESET(F,J-1
)
150 RESET(G,J-1):RESET(H,J-1):GOTO50
1000 RESET(H,K):RESET(H,L):SET(H+1,K):SET(H+2,L):RESET(H+1,K):RESET(H+2,L):SET(H
+1,J):SET(H+2,K):RESET(H+2,K):SET(H+1,J):SET(H+2,J):SET(H+3,J):P=H+4:W=J
1060 SET(P,W):RESET(P,W):P=P+1:SET(P,W)
1065 IFP<89THEN1060
1082 IF(POINT(P+1,W)=-1)AND(P<107)GOTO1200
1084 IF(POINT(P+1,W)=-1)AND(P>107)TT=TT+1:GOSUB8000
1090 IFP=125RESET(P,W):GOTO1110
1100 GOTO1060
```

# MICRO-80

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```
1110 RESET(H+3,J):RESET(H+2,J):SET(H+2,K):RESET(H+2,K):SET(H+1,K):SET(H+2,L):RES
ET(H+1,J):RESET(H+1,K):RESET(H+2,L):SET(H,K):SET(H,L):RETURN
1200 RESET(P,W):P=P-1:SET(P,W):IFP>19GOTO1200
1205 IFPOINT(P-1,W)=-1GOTO1250
1240 GOTO1200
1250 RESET(H+1,J):RESET(H+2,J):RESET(H+3,J):RESET(H+4,J):RESET(A,K):RESET(A,L):S
ET(H,I):SET(H+1,I-1):SET(A-1,K):SET(A-2,L):RESET(H,I):RESET(H+1,I-1):RESET(A-1,K
):RESET(A-2,L):SET(H,I):SET(H,I-1):SET(A-1,J):SET(A-2,J):SET(A-3,J):RESET(A-1,J)

1260 RESET(A-2,J):RESET(A-3,J):SET(A,I):SET(A,I-1):SET(A,I-2):RESET(A,I-2):RESET
(A,J):RESET(A,I):RESET(A,I-1):RESET(D,I):RESET(E,I):RESET(H,I):RESET(H,I-1):SET(
G,I-1):SET(G,I):SET(H+1,I):SET(H+2,I):SET(H+4,I):SET(H+4,I-1):RESET(C,L)
1270 RESET(D,L):RESET(E,L):SET(G,L):SET(H,L):SET(H+1,L):RESET(C,K):RESET(D,K):RE
SET(E,K):RESET(F,K):SET(G,K):SET(H,K):SET(H+1,K):SET(H+2,K):RESET(C,J):RESET(D,J
):RESET(E,J):RESET(F,J):SET(H+1,J):SET(H+2,J):SET(H+3,J):SET(H+4,J):RESET(C,M)
1280 RESET(C,N):SET(D,N):SET(E,M):RESET(F,M):RESET(F,N):SET(H,N):SET(H+1,M):RESE
T(A,J):RESET(B,J):SET(B,N):SET(B,O):SET(C,O):SET(D,O):SET(E,O):SET(F,O):SET(G,O)
:SET(H,O):SET(G,N):SET(H,N):SET(H+1,N):SET(H,M):SET(H+1,M):SET(H+2,M):SET(H+1,L)

1290 SET(H+2,L):SET(H+3,L):SET(H+4,L):SET(H,K):SET(H+2,K):SET(H+3,K):SET(H+5,K):
SET(H,J):SET(H+6,J):RESET(G,I-1):RESET(G,I):RESET(H+1,I):RESET(H+2,I):RESET(H+4,
I):RESET(H+4,I-1):RESET(D,N):RESET(E,M):RESET(F,L):RESET(G,L):RESET(H,L)
1300 RESET(G,J):RESET(H+1,K):RESET(H+4,K):RESET(H+1,J):RESET(H+2,J):RESET(H+3,J)
:RESET(G,K):RESET(H+4,J):RESET(H,J):RESET(H,K):RESET(H+6,J):RESET(H+5,K):RESET(H
+2,K):RESET(H+3,K):RESET(H+1,L):RESET(H+2,L):RESET(H+3,L):RESET(H+4,L):RESET(H,M
)
1320 RESET(H+1,M):RESET(H+2,M):SET(H,O):SET(H+1,O):SET(H+2,O):SET(H+3,O):SET(H+4
,O):SET(H+5,O):SET(H+6,O):SET(H+7,O):SET(H+2,N):SET(H+3,N):SET(H+4,N):SET(H+5,N)
:FORX=1TO2000:NEXT:FORX=BTOH+7:RESET(X,N):RESET(X,O):NEXT
1330 SS=SS+1:IFSS=3THEN1400
1350 RETURN
1400 CLS:PRINTCHR$(23):PRINT"ALL YOUR MEN ARE DEAD":PRINT"      R. I. P.":FORX=1TO
2000:NEXT:RUN
2000 POKE16070,186:POKE16072,181:POKE16006,171:POKE16007,191:POKE16008,151:POKE1
6009,149:POKE16005,170:POKE15943,176:RETURN
8000 RESET(P,W):RESET(P+1,W):P=125:IFTT=MMGOTO8020
8010 RETURN
8020 CLS:PRINTCHR$(23):PRINT"  YOU WIN !":FORX=1TO2000:NEXT:RUN
```

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\*\* INVADERS \*\*

```
1 ' COPYRIGHT (C) 1979
3 ' RONALD J. SULLY
4 ' 117 BRYANT RD., LOGANHOLME QLD 4129
5 CLEAR(60):DEFINT A-L,N-Y:DIME(80)
10 RANDOM:DEFSNGK:L1=132:SC=200:CA=4:CH=0:M1=30:MF=0:CLS:PRINTCHR$(23)
20 PRINT@22,"INVASION";
30 PRINT@86,STRING$(8,"*");
35 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"A GAME OF CHANCE AND SKILL":PRINT:PRINT"A THRIL
L A SECOND ---
40 FORT=1TO69:E(T)=(510*RND(0))+15488:NEXT:FORT=1TO2900:NEXT
50 CLS:PRINT@26,"INSTRUCTIONS"
60 PRINT@90,STRING$(12,"-")
70 PRINT:PRINT"PRESS THE ARROW KEYS (*;:PRINTCHR$(93);" ";CHR$(94);") TO MOVE LE
FT OR RIGHT."
```



# MICRO-80

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```
80 PRINT"PRESS THE SPACE BAR TO FIRE THE LASER CANNON.
90 PRINT"PRESS THE (S) KEY TO START AGAIN.
100 T=502:PRINT:PRINT"1. FOR EACH HIT":PRINT@T,"SCORE 100
110 T=T+64:PRINT"2. IF YOUR LASER CANNON IS DESTROYED":PRINT@T,"LOSE 200
120 T=T+64:PRINT"3. EACH TIME YOUR CASTLES ARE HIT":PRINT@T,"LOSE 5
130 T=T+64:PRINT"4. EACH TIME THE INVADERS MISS":PRINT@T,"SCORE 5
140 T=T+64:PRINT"5. IF YOU MISS":PRINT@T,"LOSE 10
150 T=T+64:PRINT"6. IF YOU HIT YOUR CASTLE":PRINT@T,"LOSE 50
160 T=T+64:PRINT"7. IF YOUR 4 CANNONS ARE DESTROYED":PRINT@T,"LOSE 1000
170 PRINT:PRINT"PRESS <<ENTER>>";
175 INPUTF$
180 CLS:POKEE(1),128:GOSUB1410:GOSUB1510:GOSUB1710
190 GOSUB1310:X=RND(2)
200 ONXGOSUB1310,1810
210 GOT0190
300 ' SHOW SCORE
310 IFSC>HSTHENHS=SC
320 PRINT@0,"YOUR SCORE **";SC;" ** - HIGHEST SCORE **";HS;" **";
330 IFCA<0ORMF=83THEN370
340 FORT=1T079:IFPEEK(E(T1))<>32THEN360
350 GOSUB910:NEXT:GOT0370
360 RETURN
370 PRINT@48,STRING$(15," ");PRINT@64,">>> END OF GAME <<<";FORT=1T03500:NEXT:
GOT010
899 END
900 ' MOVE & FIRE
910 M1=M1-.05:IFM1<5M1=5
915 FORT=1T0M1:MF$=INKEY$:IFMF$=""THEN960
920 MF=ASC(MF$):IFMF=32GOSUB1210:GOT0970
930 IFMF=8GOSUB1010:GOT0970
940 IFMF=9GOSUB1110:GOT0970
950 IFMF=83GOT0370
960 NEXT
970 RETURN
1000 ' LEFT MOVE
1010 IFPO-2<16321THEN1030ELSEPO=PO-2:POKEPO+1,32:POKEPO+2,32:POKEPO+3,32
1020 POKEPO-1,142:POKEPO,143:POKEPO+1,141
1030 RETURN
1100 ' RIGHT MOVE
1110 PO=PO+2:IFPO>16383THENPO=PO-2ELSEPOKEPO-2,32:POKEPO-3,32:POKEPO-1,32
1120 POKEPO-1,142:POKEPO,143:POKEPO+1,141
1130 RETURN
1200 ' FIRE LASER
1210 FORRA=1T014:EX=RA*64:CH=EX+64:POKEPO-EX,140:IFPEEK(PO-CH)<>32THEN1230
1220 POKEPO-EX,32:NEXT
1230 POKEPO-CH+64,32:FORT=1T010:POKEPO-CH,42:POKEPO-CH,32:POKEPO-CH-1,42:POKEPO-
CH-1,32:POKEPO-CH+1,42:POKEPO-CH+1,32:NEXT:S=PO-CH
1250 IFS<154245C=SC-10:GOT01270
1255 IFS>15424ANDS<161285C=SC+100:GOT01270
1260 IFS>161275C=SC-50
1270 GOSUB310:RETURN
1300 ' FIRE FROM INVASION FORCE
1310 R=RND(2):IFR=1THENL1=140:FORQ=79T070STEP-1:GOT01317
1315 FORQ=69T01STEP-1
1317 IFPEEK(E(Q))=32THEN1370
1320 S=64:FORF=1T016:K=E(Q)+S*F:IFK>16383THENS=SC+5:GOSUB310:GOT01360
```

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```
1330 IFPEEK(K)<>32THEN1380
1340 FORT=1T02:POKEK,L1:POKEK,32:NEXT
1350 GOSUB910:NEXTF
1360 Z=Q:IFZ/2=INT(Z/2)GOSUB910
1365 GOSUB1810
1370 NEXTQ:L1=132:RETURN
1380 IFK>16127THENFORT=1T020:POKEK,42:POKEK,32:NEXT
1385 IFK<16127THEN:POKEK,140:GOSUB310:GOTO1350
1390 IFK=>16128ANDK<16255THENSC=SC-5:GOSUB310:GOTO1360
1395 SC=SC-20:GOSUB310:GOSUB1410:RETURN
1400 'SET UP CANNON
1410 R=RND(3):P0=16350+R:FORCN=16320T016383:POKECN,32:NEXT
1415 IFCA=0SC=SC-1000:GOTO370
1420 CA=CA-1:POKEP0-1,142:POKEP0,143:POKEP0+1,141:SC=SC-200:GOSUB310
1425 IFCA=0THENFORT=1T020:PRINT@48,STRING$(15," ");:PRINT@48,"* LAST CANNON *";:
NEXT
1430 RETURN
1500 'SET UP DEFENCE
1510 FORT=16196T016251STEP10:FORN=T TO T+5:POKEN,143:NEXTN,T
1515 FORT=16132T016187STEP10:FORN=T TO T+5:POKEN,184:NEXTN,T
1520 RETURN
1700 'SET UP INVASION FORCE
1710 FORT=1T069:POKEE(T),140:NEXT
1720 C=63*RND(0)+129
1730 R=RND(2):FORT=70T079
1740 K=T-70:E(T)=K*6+15427+R:POKEE(T)-1,139:POKEE(T),191:POKEE(T)+1,135:NEXT
1750 RETURN
1800 'MOVE INVASION FORCE
1810 FORM=1T069:IFPEEK(E(M))=32THEN1860
1820 IFE(M)=>16380THENPOKEE(M),32:GOTO1850
1830 R=RND(2):POKEE(M),32:POKEE(M)+R,140
1840 E(M)=E(M)+R
1850 GOSUB910
1860 NEXT:RETURN
9999 '!z1RESETRETURNz:RETURN
```

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\*\* RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR TEST PROGRAM 1 \*\*

```
10 CLEAR 500:CLS
15 REM * PROGRAM BY KEITH NEIGHBOUR *
20 RANDOM
25 X$=""
30 PRINT@128,"ENTER THE REQUIRED RANGE OF RANDOM NUMBERS FROM 1 TO ..";:INPUT E
32 PRINT@320,"IF A FIXED NUMBER OF R.N. SAMPLES ARE REQUIRED"
34 PRINT:PRINT"ENTER THE NUMBER ..... ELSE HIT ENTER TO RUN"
36 Q=0:INPUT Q
40 DIM C(E)
50 CLS:T=124:F=64:G=126
60 FOR N=1 TO E:GOSUB 500
70 PRINT@T+4*N,N;
80 NEXT N
92 FOR T=0 TO L:PRINT@T*128,">";:PRINT@T*128+60,"<";:NEXT T
85 C$="STOP OR START : ANY KEY (PRINT P, LIST H/L L)":PRINT@960,C$;
87 PRINT@942,"NO:TIMES:TOTAL";
```

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```
90 R=RND(E):N=R:GOSUB 500:T=T+64
100 C(R)=C(R)+1:Z=C(R):K=K+1
102 PRINT@1005," ";
104 PRINT@1005,R;
106 PRINT@1009,Z;
108 PRINT@1014,K;
110 PRINT@T+4*R,Z;
112 PRINT@F," ";:PRINT@G," ";
113 F=(Z*L+1)*64:G=F+60:PRINT@F,"*";:PRINT@G,"*";
115 IF K=Q GOTO 130
120 P$=INKEY$:IF P$="" GOTO 90
130 P$=INKEY$:IF P$="" GOTO 130
140 IF P$="L" GOSUB 1000:GOTO 170
150 IF P$="P" GOSUB 20000:GOTO 170
160 GOTO 90
170 IF INKEY$="" GOTO 170
180 PRINT@896,X$;:PRINT@960,C$;:GOTO 90
500 IF N>90 THEN T=404:L=6:RETURN
510 IF N>75 THEN T=336:L=5:RETURN
520 IF N>60 THEN T=268:L=4:RETURN
530 IF N>45 THEN T=200:L=3:RETURN
540 IF N>30 THEN T=132:L=2:RETURN
550 IF N>15 THEN T=64:L=1:RETURN
560 T=-4:L=0:RETURN
1000 PRINT@960,X$;:H=C(1)
1010 FOR N=2 TO E
1020 G=C(N)
1030 IF G>H THEN H=G
1040 NEXT N
1050 PRINT@896,"HIGHEST: ";H;"FOR";
1060 FOR N=1 TO E
1070 J=C(N)
1080 IF J=H THEN PRINT N;
1090 NEXT N
1100 L=C(1)
1110 FOR N=2 TO E
1120 M=C(N)
1130 IF M<L THEN L=M
1140 NEXT N
1150 PRINT@960,"LOWEST : ";L;"FOR";
1160 FOR N=1 TO E
1170 J=C(N)
1180 IF J=L THEN PRINT N;
1190 NEXT N:RETURN
20000 DEFINT A,S,B
20010 FOR S=15360 TO 16383 STEP 64
20020 FOR B=S+63 TO S+2 STEP -1
20030 IF PEEK(B)<>32 THEN 20050
20040 NEXT B
20050 A$="":FOR A=S TO B
20060 A$=A$+CHR$(PEEK(A))
20070 NEXT A
20080 LPRINT A$
20090 NEXT S
20100 RETURN
```



# MICRO-80

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\*\* RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR TEST PROGRAM 2 \*\*

```
10 CLS:DIM C(10):CLEAR 100
15 REM * PROGRAM BY KEITH NEIGHBOUR *
20 S$=STRING$(50,128)
30 RANDOM
40 PRINT@128,"IF A FIXED NUMBER OF R.N. SAMPLES ARE REQUIRED":PRINT
50 PRINT"ENTER THE NUMBER ..... ELSE HIT ENTER TO RUN"
60 A=0:INPUT A
70 GOSUB 240
80 P=1
90 R=RND(10)
100 C(R)=C(R)+1:K=K+1:Z=C(R)
110 L=842-R*64
120 Q=INT(Z/10)+1
130 IF Q>P THEN P=P+1:GOSUB 380
140 M=P*10
150 PRINT@954,M;
160 PRINT@995,K;
170 PRINT@ 832-R*64,Z;
180 N=INT(Z/P*5+.5)
190 PRINT@L,STRING$(N,140);
200 IF K=A GOTO 220
210 IF INKEY$="" GOTO 90
220 IF INKEY$="" GOTO 220
230 GOTO 90
240 CLS:PRINT@9,"F R E Q U E N C Y   O F   R A N D O M   N O S   1 - 10";
250 PRINT@73,"( HIT ANY KEY TO STOP OR START )";
260 PRINT@128," FR NOS";
270 N=10:PRINT@196,N;CHR$(174);
280 N=9:FOR T=261 TO 773 STEP 64
290 PRINT@T,N;CHR$(174);
300 N=N-1
310 NEXT T
320 PRINT@840,CHR$(170);
330 FOR T=842 TO 892 STEP 5
340 PRINT@T,CHR$(176);
350 NEXT T
360 PRINT@969,"FREQUENCY FOR A TOTAL OF :";
370 RETURN
380 FOR U=1 TO 10
390 Y=C(U):N=INT(Y/P*5+.5):T=842-U*64
400 PRINT@T,S$;
410 PRINT@T,STRING$(N,140);
420 PRINT@T-10,Y;
430 NEXT U:RETURN
```

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\*\* ANALOGUE CLOCK USING "PRINT @" FOR GRAPHICS \*\*

```
110 REM * THIS VERSION USES 'SET 2' AS PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS EDITION OF MICRO 80
*
120 REM * MEMORY SIZE = 32222 FOR 16K
130 DEFINT A-F,N-U
140 P=64:E=P:T=P:U=24:Q=U:F=U:CLS:PRINT@128,"ENTER START TIME (H,M,S)":INPUT H0
,M0,S0
```

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```
150 CLS:PRINT@29,CHR$(188);CHR$(128);STRING$(2,140);CHR$(188)
160 PRINT@81,CHR$(188);CHR$(128);CHR$(188)
170 PRINT@93,CHR$(191);CHR$(128);CHR$(191);STRING$(2,179)
180 PRINT@108,CHR$(188)
190 PRINT@145,CHR$(191);CHR$(128);CHR$(191)
200 PRINT@172,CHR$(191)
210 PRINT@198,CHR$(176);CHR$(128);STRING$(3,176)
220 PRINT@244,STRING$(3,176)
230 PRINT@262,CHR$(191);CHR$(128);CHR$(191);CHR$(128);CHR$(191)
240 PRINT@308,CHR$(188);CHR$(140);CHR$(143)
250 PRINT@326,CHR$(131);CHR$(128);STRING$(3,131)
260 PRINT@372,STRING$(3,131)
270 PRINT@455,CHR$(191);CHR$(179);CHR$(191)
280 PRINT@501,CHR$(131);CHR$(179);CHR$(191)
290 PRINT@519,STRING$(2,140);CHR$(143)
300 PRINT@565,STRING$(2,140);CHR$(143)
310 PRINT@648,STRING$(3,176)
320 PRINT@692,CHR$(176);CHR$(128);CHR$(176)
330 PRINT@712,CHR$(191);CHR$(140);CHR$(191)
340 PRINT@756,CHR$(143);CHR$(140);CHR$(191)
350 PRINT@776,STRING$(3,131)
360 PRINT@822,CHR$(131)
370 PRINT@849,STRING$(2,131);CHR$(191)
380 PRINT@875,CHR$(191);STRING$(2,179)
390 PRINT@915,CHR$(143)
400 PRINT@926,CHR$(191);STRING$(2,179)
410 PRINT@939,STRING$(2,140);CHR$(143)
420 PRINT@990,CHR$(143);CHR$(140);CHR$(143);
430 PRINT@542,CHR$(130);CHR$(131);
440 PRINT@159,CHR$(140);
450 PRINT@233,CHR$(131);:PRINT@369,CHR$(131);
460 PRINT@563,CHR$(131);:PRINT@689,CHR$(176);
470 PRINT@809,CHR$(176);:PRINT@863,CHR$(140);
480 PRINT@789,CHR$(176);:PRINT@653,CHR$(176);
490 PRINT@523,CHR$(131);:PRINT@332,CHR$(131);
500 PRINT@213,CHR$(131);
510 M=H0*30+M0*.5:L=M0*6:K=S0*6
520 H1=37:V1=-15:A=62:B=24:H2=35:V2=-14:H3=29:V3=-10:M=M-.5:GOSUB610
530 K=K+6
540 FORGX=1T0515:NEXT:'***** THIS TIMING LOOP AJUSTS ACCURACY
550 IFK=>360:K=K-360:L=L+6:GOSUB610
560 Z=K*.0174553:C=SIN(Z)*H1+A:D=COS(Z)*V1+B
570 RESET<E,F,A,B>
580 SET<A,B,C,D>
590 GOSUB670
600 E=C:F=D:GOTO530
610 IFL=>360:L=L-360:FORQA=1T099:PRINT@0,CHR$(23);CHR$(28);:NEXT:K=K+6
620 M=M+.5:IFM=360:M=0
630 Z=L*.0174553:N=SIN(Z)*H2+A:O=COS(Z)*V2+B
640 Z=M*.0174553:R=SIN(Z)*H3+A:S=COS(Z)*V3+B
650 RESET<P,Q,A,B>
660 RESET<T,U,A,B>
665 K=K+1
670 SET<A,B,N,O>
690 SET<A,B,R,S>
700 P=N:Q=O:T=R:U=S
710 RETURN
```

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\*\*\*\*\* BMON - PART 2 \*\*\*\*\*

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THIS LISTING REPLACES THE LISTING IN LAST MONTH'S ISSUE.

7256	FD	21	FE	3F	FD	1E	00	EE	AF	FD	77	00	C9	F3	31	15
7266	72	21	15	40	36	01	CD	C9	01	21	7F	72	E5	21	90	7D
7276	7E	23	B7	C8	CD	33	00	18	F7	CD	49	00	FE	42	CA	5A
7286	7D	FE	52	20	09	CD	45	73	CD	F8	73	C3	63	72	FE	4C
7296	20	08	CD	F8	7B	CD	49	00	18	C3	FE	4D	20	18	CD	C9
72A6	01	2A	A4	40	23	23	ED	5B	F9	40	B7	ED	52	D2	63	72
72B6	2A	A4	40	C3	88	75	FE	50	20	06	CD	2A	75	C3	63	72
72C6	FE	56	CA	9A	78	FE	53	CA	57	75	FE	47	CA	76	76	FE
72D6	44	CA	C1	76	FE	48	CA	1B	78	FE	46	20	06	CD	46	75
72E6	C3	63	72	FE	45	CA	D5	75	FE	43	CA	C1	79	C3	63	72
72F6	C1	79	C3	63	72	D5	11	00	00	DD	7E	00	D6	30	83	30
7306	01	14	5F	C1	05	C8	C5	EB	29	E5	29	29	C1	09	EB	DD
7316	23	18	E6	0E	05	06	0A	C5	AF	0E	11	18	05	90	F2	2C
7326	73	80	29	17	18	03	29	17	23	0D	20	F1	1F	C1	C6	30
7336	12	1B	0D	20	E2	C9	7E	FE	31	D0	36	20	23	18	F7	2A
7346	A4	40	23	23	23	23	7E	B7	CA	E3	73	FD	21	4B	73	FD
7356	E5	FD	21	7E	73	FD	E5	FE	8D	C8	FE	8E	C8	FE	91	C8
7366	FE	95	C8	FE	9D	C8	FE	9F	C8	FE	B4	C8	FE	B5	C8	FE
7376	B6	C8	FE	CA	C8	FD	E1	C9	FD	E1	23	E5	2B	23	7E	B7
7386	28	0C	FE	2C	28	08	FE	20	28	04	FE	3A	38	EF	D1	E5
7396	B7	ED	52	7D	2A	F9	40	B7	ED	52	13	E5	C1	03	2A	F9
73A6	40	D5	E6	07	5F	3E	06	93	32	2A	72	85	6F	D2	B7	73
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7576	7E	23	B7	20	F1	22	F9	40	22	FB	40	22	FD	40	C3	63
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75B6 3F 72 C3 8A 74 CD 46 75 CD 49 00 C3 63 72 0D 48  
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78D6 2A 18 D7 E1 0C 10 C4 CD 56 72 CD 49 00 C3 63 72  
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## \*\*\*\*\* RPN CALCULATOR \*\*\*\*\*

Give your computer all the power of a \$400

REVERSE POLISH NOTATION CALCULATOR ----- ONLY \$19.95

This program simulates all the functions on the HP 97 calculator. Even more - you can see all the registers on the screen all the time. Once you have used this program you will really understand how RPN works.

The program runs in single or double precision, at your discretion. In double precision you have 16 DIGIT ACCURACY, that's much better than the original calculator itself!!!

Level 2/16K



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WE are delighted to be able to announce the release of

## ----- E S C A P E F R O M T H E D A L E K S

A top quality real-time Level 2 game, written by none other than our own Peter Hartley.

ESCAPE FROM THE DALEKS offers you all the excitement and thrills of helping Dr Who to escape from a whole mess of trouble with his eternal enemies. This game runs in real time, offers continuously variable levels of play from Easy to Utterly Impossible, and comes ready to load, on cassette, complete with insults and mediocre messages of praise. Guaranteed to offer hours of fun for young and old alike, as the game levels are automatically adjusted after each game, ensuring that the player is always going to have to work very hard to win!

The regular price for this program will be \$15.00, however, as a SPECIAL OFFER to subscribers, all orders postmarked APRIL 21st or earlier, will be processed at \$12.50 (which saves you the cost of this edition of MICRO-80).

So DON'T DELAY - order your copy today. You'll need all the practice you can get if you're going to beat your mates!  
Level 2/16K

## ----- \*\*\*\*\* SPECIAL OFFER \*\*\*\*\*

BMON ON CASSETTE ----- ONLY \$10.00 (SAVE \$5.00)

This is the Utility program featured in the February, March and April issues. The complete program is available NOW, on cassette. Each cassette comes complete with full documentation and contains the 16K, 32K and 48K versions.

HARD COPY LISTING of the ASSEMBLED SOURCE CODE ---- ONLY \$5.00

Order before April 21st and obtain these special prices.  
Level 2/16K

## ----- \*\*\*\*\* ANNOUNCING TOUCHTYPE \*\*\*\*\*

Learn to touch type on your 80. Cassette with 20 lessons - yes that's right  
20 LESSONS ----- ONLY \$19.95

TOUCHTYPE takes you from a raw beginner to a competent touch typist, easily and enjoyably. Speed up your program entry. Learn to input through the keyboard without looking at the keys.  
Level 2/4K.

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## \*\*\*\*\* SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION \*\*\*\*\*

To: MICRO-80, PO BOX 213, GOODWOOD, SA 5034. Phone:(08) 381 8542

Please send me:

- CURRENT ISSUE ..... \$2.50
  - CASSETTE - SINGLE ISSUE..... \$3.50
  - 12 MONTH SUBSCRIPTION, MAGAZINE ONLY ..... \$24.00
  - 12 MONTH SUBSCRIPTION, MAGAZINE PLUS CASSETTE . \$60.00
- (Make cheques payable to MICRO-80)

NAME:.....

ADDRESS:.....

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.....POST CODE. ....

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## \*\*\*\*\* ORDER FORM \*\*\*\*\*

To MICRO-80 PRODUCTS, P.O. BOX 213, GOODWOOD, SA 5034

Please send me:-

- LEARNING LEVEL II.....\$16.95
- TOUCHTYPE.....\$19.95
- BMON - CASSETTE.....\$10.00
- BMON - SOURCE LISTING.....\$ 5.00
- RPN CALCULATOR.....\$19.95
- ESCAPE FROM THE DALEKS.....\$12.50

NOTE: Add \$0.50 postage and packing for each program, \$1.20 for Learning Level II.

Please make cheques and Money Orders payable to MICRO-80.

NAME:.....

ADDRESS:.....

.....

.....POST CODE.....

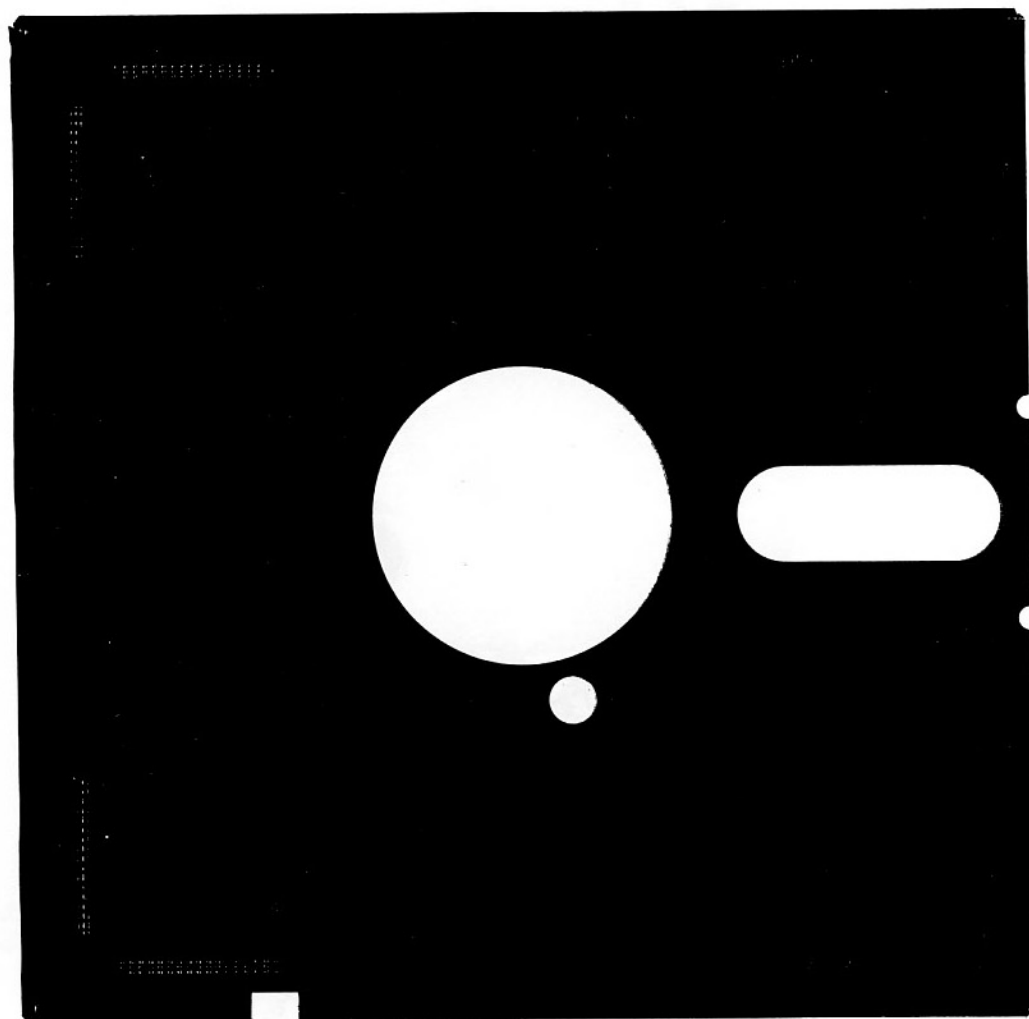
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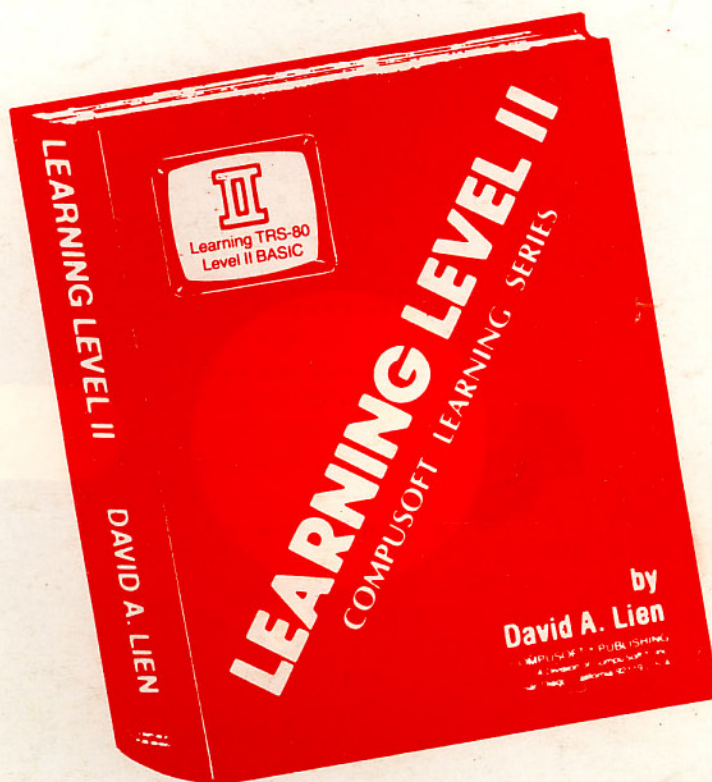
TEMPLATE - see page 16



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## *It's Here At Last . . .*



Written by the author of your Level I Users Manual, **LEARNING LEVEL II** picks right up where the Level I Manual leaves off. It also supplies the changes needed to make the Level I Manual compatible with your Level II TRS-80.

**LEARNING LEVEL II** covers all Level II BASIC beyond Level I, plus much more. It shows you how to use the Editor, explains what the many error messages are really saying, and leads you thru conversions of Level I programs to Level II.

Dual cassettes, printers, the Expansion Interface with clock and other features are explained in the same easy-to-learn style that made the Level I Manual famous. **LEARNING LEVEL II** was created specifically for your Level II TRS-80!

# MICRO-80